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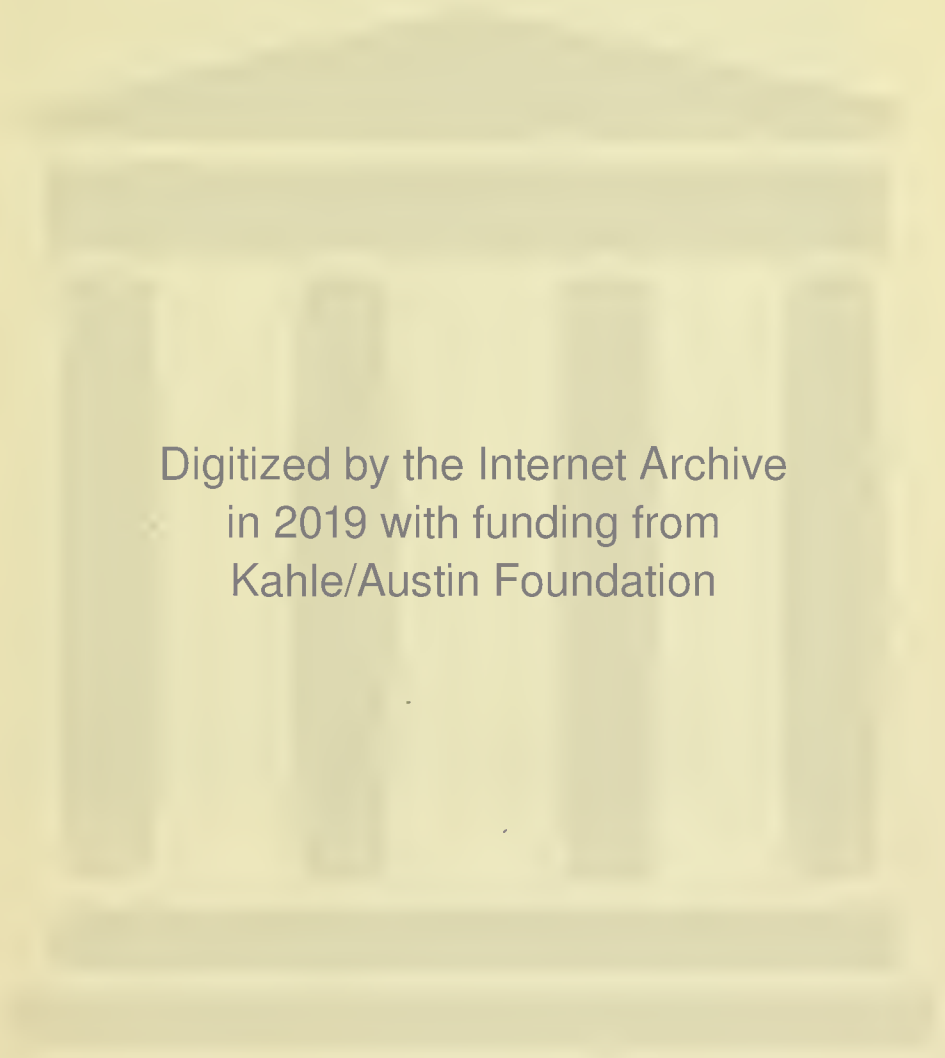

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SIR JOHN POPHAM
Chief Justice of England
Who, in 1606, sent the first colony of emigrants to New England

THE PLANTERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

A *Study* of the *Emigrants* and *Emigration* in Colonial Times: to which are added *Lists of Passengers* to Boston and to the Bay Colony; the Ships which brought them; their *English Homes*, and the *Places* of their *Settlement* in Massachusetts

1620—1640

By

CHARLES EDWARD BANKS

Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society
and of the American Antiquarian Society

With Illustrations

BOSTON
Printed by *The Riverside Press* for Houghton Mifflin Company in Park Street near the Common

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Respectfully Dedicated

to

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE, Esq.

Chairman of the Founders' Memorial Committee of Boston

Whose Interest in the Early History

of

Massachusetts and its Planters

Is responsible for the compilation of this volume

18487

PREFACE

WHEN Englishmen left their island to emigrate to the North American continent, to begin a new life in the unexplored wilderness, they adopted a name for themselves by which they were generally known in the first century of their experiment. The places to which they went were called 'plantations.' Bradford's 'History' is of the 'Plimmoth Plantation' — not the Plymouth Colony — and the various settlements in Virginia bore the name of plantations until within the memory of the present generation. From Maine on the extreme north to Virginia on the south the men who came to settle in this newly acquired territory adopted the name of 'planters' to distinguish themselves as men who had come to fulfill a national obligation. They were not planters in the agricultural sense, but in its spiritual significance. They came, not to plant crops for subsistence, but to plant on this virgin soil a new nation to perpetuate under other skies the cultural development of Anglo-Saxon civilization.[1]

This title of planter came to have a new and specific value in the English language and the earliest records of New England and the Southern Colonies justify this conclusion.[2] It is with respect to this term, chosen by themselves, that the following record of emigrants and emigration to Massachusetts is given the title of the 'Planters of the Commonwealth' and to their descendants it is dedicated.

The

[1] English local records have occasional references to the burial of persons from Virginia or New England designated as 'planters.'

[2] In the land records of Maine practically every settler is designated as a 'planter' in official documents, in preference to stating his trade.

The story of the planting of an English colony in the Massachusetts Bay in the first half of the seventeenth century becomes in its last analysis a study of its individual emigrants and their origins. Out of the little parishes of England came nearly twenty-five thousand persons sprung from the loins of the yeomanry. This emigration amounted to an exodus hitherto unexampled in the history of modern civilization, and it marked an epoch in the world's history that has not yet ceased to affect profoundly the destiny of mankind. These adventurers, scarcely known outside of their parochial boundaries, almost unconscious of the ultimate importance of their acts, began to plant on this portion of the North American continent the seeds of a new nation whose fruit should become another England, with its traditions, culture, and laws. They had few of the educated or social classes to guide them in this movement and with no historic examples to aid them in their problems. They were not entirely wise in their generation nor were they without the usual defects of their inherited qualities. Their names are as much a part of the foundation of Massachusetts and New England as are the records of their collective deeds. To know them by name and to learn of them in their former surroundings is to obtain a better knowledge of the beginnings of this Commonwealth.

The names of many of these emigrants who took part in this religious and economic hegira are to be found recorded in official depositories widely scattered in England and America in a variety of documentary collections, where they may be painfully recovered, one by one, in diaries, letters, court proceedings, and in modern books that relate to traditions of our colonial families. The prime, as well as the greatest, source of our knowledge of those who tempted fate in the great adventure of emigration to New England is the collection

collection of Custom-House records of the various ports of England, now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. They were formerly accumulated in several like depositories, such as the Tower of London, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, and a half-dozen smaller public collections, including the British Museum. These documents consist of lists of passengers permitted to travel to New England, certified by the customs officials principally of London, Ipswich, and Southampton. Unfortunately, these shipping lists are confined, with few exceptions, to the year 1635. The earliest list is dated March 1631/2 and gives the names of sixteen adult males with the name of the ship omitted. A note in Winthrop's 'Journal' supplies this omission. Two others exist for the same year. None exist for 1633 and six for the following year. What became of the missing lists of the other years which were required to be kept by Order in Council is a puzzle in the problem of disappearances. Since the centralization of these records, no new lists have been found, and it is believed that only unsuspected local depositories will ever disclose further original lists to these scanty contributions to the story of emigration to New England in the first half of the seventeenth century.

In 1842 the late James Savage, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, visited England for the purpose of examining and transcribing such of these lists as were then available, and published his transcripts, under the title of 'Gleanings for New England History,' in the 'Collections' of that Society.[1] During the three years, 1858–60, while residing in London, the late Samuel Gardiner Drake also examined and copied these same lists, and printed his transcripts in 1860 in a small quarto volume, long out of print and

[1] Third Series, volumes VIII and X. (Boston, 1843.)

and scarce. They had been previously issued serially in the 'New England Historic and Genealogical Register,' of which his volume was a reprint.[1] These two pioneers in English research were natural enemies in the historical world and wasted much time and ink in criticizing the other's readings of these names. In 1874, John Camden Hotten, a prolific English writer on historical and biographical subjects, made the third and last known general examination of these lists after they had been assembled in one collection in the present Public Record Office. They were then classified as 'Exchequer K.R.' in the division scheme of the Deputy Keeper. Mr. Hotten published these lists of emigrants to the various American colonies, combined with much miscellaneous related material, in a large quarto volume.[2] This work is now out of print, scarce, and highly priced by booksellers. Copies now to be found in public libraries are generally badly worn through continued use, as the poor paper on which it is printed requires constant patching to withstand the rough handling which a reference book of this character must suffer.

The compiler of the lists which follow in this volume, during a residence of nearly five years in England has examined personally the originals of all the lists heretofore printed by Drake, Savage, and Hotten, and subjected them to analytical study with a view of presenting them in an intelligible form. These three compilers transcribed and published these passenger lists *verbatim et literatim*, which, of course, has its value, but as originally recorded they appear to be copies made without reference to connecting family groups. Children are separated from their parents in numerous cases, wives

[1] *Result of Some Researches Among the British Archives for Information Relative to the Founders of New England.* (4to. 131 pp. Boston, 1860.)

[2] *Original Lists of Emigrants.* (Royal 4to. 580 pp. Chatto & Windus, London, 1874.)

wives and husbands officially divided, while their kinsmen and servants are similarly dislocated. As an example, the volume in which the emigrants of the ship *Planter* (1635) are entered gives six several lists of her passengers in as many places under dates March 22, April 2, April 6, April 8, April 10, and April 11, interspersed with lists of passengers booked for five other ships. Another excellent illustration of the almost hopeless jumble of families, where husbands, wives and children are separated, is to be seen in the lists of the *Abigail*, May–July, 1635.[1] The passengers are divided into fifteen separate groups, interspersed between the lists of five other vessels, evidently as they were entered from time to time. These dislocations have been restored, as far as possible, to an orderly arrangement. This adhesion to a literal reproduction of the record is not only confusing, but it perpetuates the separation of family groups and prevents a clear presentation of those who sailed in this particular ship. They will now appear all together in reconstructed order, and the same plan has been followed in other like instances wherever they occur.

And this raises a somewhat important practical question as to the original character of these lists, which has not been discussed by Drake, Savage, or Hotten. It will be apparent from an examination of the reproductions of the few lists which are shown in this volume, for 1632 and 1635, that they are in one handwriting and are remarkably uniform in appearance. In fact, the whole collection exhibits this same characteristic, and leads to the inevitable conclusion that they are not the originals, turned in from time to time by the Custom-House searchers, but fair copies of their notes made on the docks and consolidated in this office transcript for record. This gives them a certain secondary value,

[1] Hotten, pp. 73, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and Drake, 28, 31–38.

value, because of the chances for mistakes in transcribing, and may explain some obvious errors in names and ages of passengers which have puzzled many in the use of the printed lists.

Outside of these lists to be found in England, occasional names of emigrants are to be picked out of the great variety of documents in the Public Record Office in the Chancery Division and in the almost untouched records of the High Court of Admiralty. From both these sources I have obtained some valuable material which will be indicated in the reference to sources. In the archives of the several New England colonies it has been possible to find scattered references to emigrants and emigrant ships in the course of litigations recorded in the various local courts. Private records like the Trelawney Papers have yielded much material of value relating to Maine settlers and the ships in which they arrived.[1] The Wyllys Papers have furnished what little can be found about the earliest direct emigration to Connecticut.[2] Private diaries, such as Winthrop's 'Journal,' Higginson's 'Letter,' Shepard's 'Relation' and Mather's 'Diary,' have furnished information of unique interest explaining the means employed by the suspended Puritan clergymen to escape arrest when embarking for New England under assumed names. Winthrop's 'Journal' has proved a valuable check list for the ships arriving before 1640 with passengers.

In addition to these positive sources, a special feature of this work will be found in what may be called synthetic lists of emigrants, such as the passengers of the Winthrop Fleet of 1630, the *Mary and John* and the *Lyon* of the same year, reconstructed from evidences found in every available source too

[1] 2 Maine Historical Society, III.

[2] Connecticut Historical Society, vol. 21.

too numerous to catalogue. As they were the earliest arrivals in the first settled town of Massachusetts, their identity could be established by church, town, and colony records. Similar lists have been reconstructed from like material in several other instances, which are indicated in each case and based on the same process of elimination. In this way it is possible to restore the picture of the emigrants and the ships in which they came with some degree of accuracy and probability without violating the rules of evidence.

Additions of this kind have been made to a number of the ships' lists, particularly in cases like the Hingham, Massachusetts, emigrants in the Cushing MSS., and the Hercules passengers of 1634 and 1637. In these lists the number of children and servants were originally published in figures. The names of these have been supplied by the compiler from various sources to make the lists complete.

With this explanation the student of our early history will have for the first time a comprehensive view of what was happening in New England from 1620 to 1640 when English ships were bringing Englishmen to our shores.

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The Planters of the Commonwealth

PART I

A Study of Emigration to New England In Colonial Times

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Banks MSS.	Collections of the Author
Winthrop	Journal (edition 1908)
M.C.R.	Massachusetts Colonial Records
S.P. Dom.	State Papers Domestic, Public Record Office
P.R.O.	Public Record Office, London
L.L.W.	Life and Letters of John Winthrop
Gen. Reg.	New England Genealogical and Historical Register

THE PLANTERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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PART I

A Study of Emigration to New England in Colonial Times

WHEN the *Sarah Constant*, the *Discovery*, and the *Goodspeed* housed their hawsers at Blackwall in the Thames in December, 1607, and floated down the river headed for Virginia, and the *Mary and John* and the *Gift of God* pushed off from Falmouth Harbor in Cornwall, in June of the same year, bound for the Maine coast, both to begin a colony, then and there began the Atlantic passenger service which has vexed the 'vast and furious ocean' for over three centuries. From these five little vessels picking their lonely course across the Atlantic there have developed great fleets of 'liners,' each one over a hundred times larger than the largest of these two convoys. If shallops of the size of the *Gift of God* started on a like trip to-day, it would make the first page of every metropolitan daily. The venturesome mariners of 1607 knew no other method of traversing these three thousand miles to reach our coast, and few are the records left to tell the tales of those little boats tossed on mountainous seas for weeks out of sight of land, trying to live in the relentless pounding of their fragile hulks. The Southern Colony, which settled on the James River, held its own from the first, favored by a mild climate and a fertile soil, but the Northern Colony which selected

The first ocean 'liners'.

lected the rocky promontory of Sabino, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, languished after a peculiarly cold winter and was abandoned for a time to be renewed under more inviting conditions. To both of these places ships came and went, yearly, but as this account does not comprise the story of emigrants and emigration to the Southern Colonies there will be no further consideration given to that part of the passenger traffic which built up Virginia and the Southern States.

Development of ocean traffic

The maritime interests of England at the beginning of the period under discussion were entirely concerned with exports and imports of merchandise. These were the Alpha and Omega of their foreign trade and passenger travel was merely incidental to this extensive business. Ships were not built to accommodate travelers, and those who desired to visit foreign countries had to adjust themselves to the inconveniences of a freighter. No European country provided such means of transportation nor had there been any demand for such facilities up to this time. True to her traditions of maritime adventure, England was the first nation to meet this demand, and for three centuries she has been in the forefront of this form of traffic. The overseas merchants and shipowners of England met this requirement in the same spirit which has characterized their long leadership in seafaring ventures.

This new problem did not immediately result in any modification of naval architecture or of the interior construction of vessels to make them more comfortable for their passengers. Up to the end of the seventeenth century, the tonnage of vessels crossing the Atlantic with passengers increased very little over the known tonnage of the *Mayflower* and of the *Arbella*. Few of them reached or went beyond five hundred tons measurement.

measurement. There was a certain type of vessel which came to be selected as desirable ships for the passenger trade. These were engaged in the wine trade to the Mediterranean ports, which, by reason of their occupation, were specially constructed for that purpose and were known as 'sweet ships,' as they were unusually well caulked and always dry. The *Mayflower* of 1620 was of this class, and it is probable that most of the vessels of the Winthrop Fleet of 1630, in which passengers were mainly carried, were selected from this class of traders.

When and how the cost of transportation was fixed is unknown. The voyage of the Pilgrims offers no basis of computation as they went under a seven-year contract, but it is understood that ten pounds was the sum paid by them for the voyage and they furnished, as far as possible, their own subsistence. This became a new problem in maritime reckoning, as the length of the voyage was always uncertain, sometimes ranging from five to twelve weeks, depending on the weather, winds, and the time of year. The Pilgrims were twelve weeks in crossing in the late fall, while the *Arbella* made the same journey in about eight weeks in the early summer. The price fixed by the Massachusetts Bay Company seems to have been adopted by all subsequent ships. This was decided to be 'at the rate of 5 li. a person' [1] and was meant as applicable only to adults, and for children the following schedule of relative fares was provided: 'Sucking children not to bee reckoned; such as under 4 yeares of age, 3 for one [fare]; under 8, 2 for one; under 12, 3 for 2.'[2]

In addition to the fares for passengers, the cost of shipping household goods increased the financial problem for the emigrant. It was necessary to carry these things across the ocean, as there was no way to obtain them in the early years of

[1] M.C.R., 1, 65. [2] *Ibid.*, 66.

of an unsettled country. The rate for this service was fixed at '4 li. a tonn for goods.'[1] For the average family of eight persons with a ton of freight the cost would be about thirty pounds, or nearly a thousand dollars in our present money. In what manner the household goods reached their destination may be inferred from the unfamiliarity of those English yeomen and artisans with the perils of the deep. Very few of them had ever left the shores of Albion and they were ignorant of the inadequacy of these small craft in the trough of the mountainous Atlantic waves piled high in her savage moods. A contemporary writer speaks of the giant seas 'hurling their unfixed goods from place to place' from lack of proper stowage.[2] The present generation has scant conception and practically no actual knowledge of the inconveniences which their ancestors experienced in making the voyage from England to the American continent. The most that is understood and appreciated is the diminutive size of the vessels and the long and hazardous passage required under the best conditions to reach the 'stern and rockbound coast' of New England.

Accommodations for passengers

If the reader can visualize a vessel of two hundred tons carrying a hundred passengers with a crew of about fifty officers and seamen, with their necessary freight and supplies, he can form an idea of the limitations imposed on the Pilgrims in their three months' voyage from Plymouth, England, to our Plymouth. The *Mary and John*, which brought the Dorchester emigrants in 1630, was of about four hundred tons burthen and carried one hundred and forty passengers. The *Griffin* of three hundred tons brought about two hundred passengers in eight weeks from The Downs. Vessels as small as seventy tons engaged in this passenger traffic, and, in addition to the ordinary discomforts

[1] M.C.R., 1, 65. [2] Johnson: *Wonder-Working Providence.*

discomforts of such manifest inadequacy of space for comfortable living, most of these vessels carried cattle, which did not add to the pleasure of the voyage even in the calmest weather.

As far as known no one has left a contemporary description of the conditions of Atlantic travel at that time, and the best that can be done to reconstruct them is by utilizing fragmentary references of emigrants to produce a synthetic picture of an average voyage. Turning a wine ship into a passenger vessel with accommodations for one hundred and fifty or two hundred souls becomes a problem of several dimensions. The officers' quarters on the poop deck and the sailors' bunks in the forecastle were always limited in space, and the only possible place for passengers was the space between the towering stern structure and the forecastle or between decks. Below this was the hold, which was used for the cargo, the ordnance, and the stowing of the longboats. In this part of the ship, as we learn from Winthrop's story of the *Arbella*, cabins had been constructed, probably rough compartments of boards for women and children, while hammocks for the men were swung from every available point of vantage.

There is little doubt that the flagship of the Winthrop Fleet of 1630, which brought several persons of the nobility and gentry, was fitted with special cabins for their accommodation. The class distinctions of that time would not permit Sir Richard Saltonstall, the Lady Arbella Johnson, and her brother, Charles Fiennes, Esquire, or John Winthrop, Esquire, and others of like social quality, to rough it in common with the yeoman class of emigrants who came with them. Either the cabins in the stern were turned over to them and the officers found room elsewhere, which is probable, or special compartments were constructed for them, as this ship was owned by a syndicate of members of the Massachusetts Bay

Bay Colony. On this subject Winthrop gives us no definite information, except to mention that 'some Cabbins, which were in the waye of our ordenance,' were taken down when the decks were cleared for action against some suspected 'Dunkirks.' [1]

In the early days of New England emigration, passengers of social standing were few, and there were infrequent applicants for special accommodations. It may be supposed that Sir Henry Vane, son of the Comptroller of the King's Household, and the Lord Leigh, son and heir of the Earl of Marlborough, demanded and received cabin space in the ship which brought them to Boston. Doubtless wealthy emigrants of the better classes, like John Haynes and Roger Harlakenden, followed the example of their noble patrons in engaging better accommodations for their trans-Atlantic voyage. In a lawsuit in which Nathaniel Patten, formerly of Crewkerne, Somerset, was the complainant against Henry Wolcott *et al.*, joint undertakers of the ship *Hopewell* of London, the following charge appears in the account against the defendants:

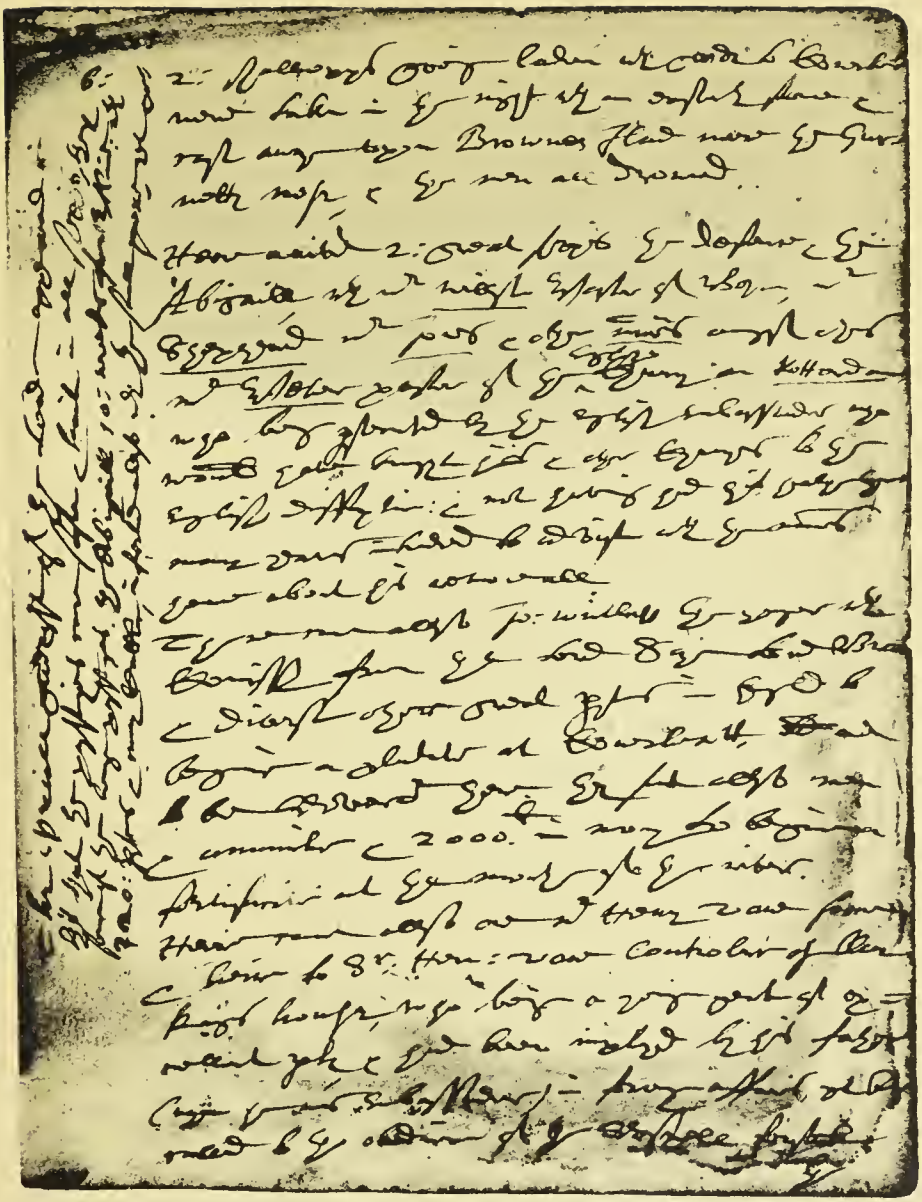
> Itm for a cabbin bought in the ship because I had not convenience in the ship according to agreement for myselfe & family.

For this he entered the sum of £1:10:0 as the cost of this special privilege, and we may accept this as the proximate charge for cabin space on these merchant ships.[2]

It may be left to speculation how the sanitary needs of the passengers were provided for in ordinary weather with smooth seas. The imagination is beggared to know how the requirements of nature were met in prolonged storms in these small boats when men, women, and children were kept under the hatches for safety. This may be mentioned as an inevitable accompaniment of emigration in its beginning.

In

[1] *Journal*, 1, 4. [2] Lechford: *Note Book*, 180.



PAGE OF WINTHROP JOURNAL NOTING THE ARRIVAL OF FOUR MINISTERS AND SIR HENRY VANE ON THE ABIGAIL

In the first half of the seventeenth century there had not been developed a system of public advertising and the method by which shipping available for intending emigrants must have been broadcast by oral means. Bristol was the first maritime port which undertook the exploitation of the American continent, and the Channel ports came next — Falmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Southampton. The Popham Colony of 1606/7 sailed from Falmouth in Cornwall and the *Mayflower* from Southampton in 1620, while the Dorchester Colony of 1630 went from Plymouth. London did not become associated with this traffic until the East Anglians started the Great Emigration under Winthrop. The metropolis, situated on the Thames, near the eastern coast of England, required a sail of about a hundred miles due east to The Downs before the ships could head west to their destination, and was thus at a distinct geographical disadvantage. As a result, vessels from London usually made the Isle of Wight their final point of departure, where they could obtain fresh water and other perishable supplies. Nevertheless, with this handicap London became after 1630 the chief port of embarkation for emigrants, with Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, and Sandwich competing for this patronage.

Arranging for the voyage

One may assume that information of ships ready to undertake the Atlantic voyage was in some way made available by carriers and town criers in various sections, and to those who had decided to emigrate it meant a journey to London, Bristol, or Southampton to negotiate for their passage to New England.[1] It must be understood in considering the beginnings of this traffic that it began with ships built as freight carriers with no thought of service as passenger vessels. Englishmen leaving their 'tight little isle' for foreign travel had

[1] *Chancery Affidavits*, xi, 82.

had to meet no inconveniences in crossing the Channel to France, or even to Holland, as the voyage rarely exceeded a few hours to Calais or Boulogne and never more than a day under favorable winds to the Texel. The question of comfort did not enter into the problem. Longer passages to the ports of Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean were rarely undertaken except by factors and supercargoes, who could occupy rooms in the high stern superstructure shown in vessels of the period. It can be said with truth that until 1606 no large body of Englishmen had ever left their native land as emigrants to live as colonists on our New England coast. The *Mayflower* of 1620 with its hundred souls was the largest group of emigrants of English birth destined for New England. From these initial adventurers began the attempt of owners of merchant ships to supply the demand for passage to the New World. The experiment had no traditions. It began with the raw material, at the foundations. The master of the commercial freighter had to take into account the needs of his human cargo on a long and perilous voyage instead of casks of Port, Madeira, and Xeres with a cooper to aid in their safe transportation to London Town.

General sources of emigration

In the lists of passengers and ships that follow in Part II of this volume, there will be found the names of about thirty-eight hundred emigrants, while Drake and Hotten have printed lists but slightly in excess of two thousand (2049). The larger number which appears in this compilation is not of so much importance as the question of their English origins and antecedents. The names of the emigrants who settled the first towns of this Commonwealth can be recovered through a study of the oldest local records, but we should still be lacking the desired knowledge as to who they were and whence they came. To supply this important

important information, as far as possible, has been the object of the author. To know whence the emigrant started on his long ocean journey, to identify his companions and neighbors, and perhaps the leading spirits of his group, is to find help in the solution of the motive which led him to this fateful decision. We shall never satisfactorily answer the question of the reasons that actuated this great emigration until we have developed the personal factors behind it. The origins of the Pilgrims and their English homes have already been the subject of a special study by the author and need not be considered here.[1] They were a limited group of religious zealots and separatists who had abandoned their homes in England in 1610 to obtain freedom of worship in Holland, and found it there. In 1620 they again deserted this sanctuary for a specific motive, to preserve their national identity for themselves and their posterity. They had no other motive, as they were still welcome in Leyden, and their flight adds nothing to the discussion of the motives of the adventurous Englishmen who formed the Great Emigration a decade later.

The several settlements of the early emigrants in this Commonwealth have been more intensively studied than any other part of the original coastwise population, but no detailed study of the English origins of the pioneer groups has been undertaken. The local historians have generally drawn the line of their investigation at the water's edge. The scattered searches of family genealogists in England have located the equally scattered homes of their ancestors, but these have only pointed the way by scratching the surface. Few of the emigrants brought with them any recorded references to their English homes, and in only a negligible percentage of them has there survived any dependable tradition of their family connections.

[1] Charles Edward Banks: *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers.* (New York, 1929. Published by the Grafton Press.)

connections. In Bradford's 'History of Plymouth Plantation,' where he gives a detailed list of the passengers of the *Mayflower*, there is not one reference to the family origin or home parish of any one of the Pilgrims. Winthrop's 'Journal' has a few casual references to the residences of emigrants, but nowhere does he make an allusion to the definite area whence were drawn the hundreds who came with him in 1630 in the great fleet to plant this Commonwealth. The inference is inevitable that they were not interested in preserving this information, which we now have to seek out at the cost of so much labor and money for the coming generations.

The earliest contemporary statement relating to the numbers who came to Massachusetts was published by Capt. Edward Johnson at the end of Chapter XIV of his "Wonder-Working Providence." He wrote:

> For fifteen yeares space to the year 1643... the number of ships that transported passengers in this space of time as is supposed is 298. Men, women and children passing over this wide ocean, as near as at present can be gathered, is also supposed to be 21,200 or thereabouts.

This seems to be sufficiently detailed to give it the color of careful investigation by the writer, and it has been, undoubtedly, the basis for the usual claim that the number of settlers of this territory before 1650 was less than twenty-five thousand, of whom about six thousand were original male progenitors of families, the rest being women, children, and servants.

The problem envisaged in this section of our study of the emigrants is to apply certain ascertained factors in determining the local sources of origin of these six thousand potential males, progenitors of families who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1650, when the Civil War and domestic conditions in England terminated emigration hither in shiploads.

loads. From that time forward the migration assumed an individual character until the beginning of the next century, when it again developed into wholesale proportions. The statements which follow covering the topographical features of the emigrations of 1620–50 are based on investigations of the origin of 2646 emigrants who arrived in Massachusetts, and include those whose home and family connections are positively known, or about whom enough has been ascertained to establish a satisfactory clue to their origin.

By arranging the results of these researches into the comital divisions of England, then and now having the same lines of demarcation, we shall obtain a macroscopic view of the general emigration situation as it existed for our forefathers. The forty counties of England furnished an extremely diverse contribution, numerically considered, to the settlement of the New England Colonies, varying from twenty-five per cent to zero, and a reference to the accompanying maps will show that the greatest number of emigrants are to be found in the counties bordering on the North Sea and the English Channel with London as the center of the movement. It will be noted that the extreme northern counties of England made no contribution, worth classifying in statistics, to this epochal period in our history. Of these 2646 emigrants the City of London supplied 172, as much as half a dozen of the smaller counties. The next largest city — Bristol — gave us only 28 emigrants. The causes of this wide variation in numbers involve many factors, religious, economic, and political, somewhat intricate for accurate analysis, but this phase of it will be taken up in the following section.

These figures do not answer the personal-interest question which naturally will arise at this time when the Tercentenary of the settlement of the great Massachusetts Bay Colony will stimulate the descendants to know something more of the origin

igin of their ancestors than that they simply emigrated hither; nor does it do more than tabulate the county origins of over twenty-six hundred particular individuals. It would require double this number of emigrants to reach a final conclusion as to the relative county contribution to the statistics of emigration. The most it can show is the prevailing areas. Roughly analyzed, the region known as East Anglia (Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex) gave 670 emigrants, or 21.5 per cent. London, Middlesex, Sussex, and Kent gave 530 emigrants, or 20 per cent, and the West Country (Dorset, Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall) gave 424 or 16 per cent, making a total of 57 per cent derived from the counties bordering on the North Sea and the English Channel from The Wash round to the Bristol Channel. The remaining considerable sources of county emigration can be credited to the so-called 'Home Counties' (Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Herts, and Surrey) surrounding London which gave 295 emigrants or 11 per cent, and the 'Midlands' (Leicester, Notts, Northants, Worcester, Warwick, and Derby) gave 250 emigrants, or 9 per cent. Four fifths of all the English emigrants to New England resided southward of a line drawn from the Bristol Channel to The Wash.

List of Counties in England in the order of the heaviest emigration

Suffolk	266	York	70
Essex	244	Gloucester	68
Kent	188	Hampshire	67
London	171	Northants	67
Devon	161	Lincoln	63
Norfolk	160	Warwick	58
Somerset	134	Bedford	49
Dorset	119	Surrey	47
Wiltshire	97	Leicester	42
Herts	96	Lancashire	39
Bucks	75	Derby	33
Middlesex	73	Sussex	31

Cambridge

MAP OF ENGLAND

Showing the number of emigrants from each county of 2646 emigrants traced

Cambridge	29	Cheshire	12
Nottingham	28	Cornwall	10
Berks	28	Rutland	9
Oxford	27	Huntingdon	8
Worcester	22	Hereford	7
Northumberland	17	Durham	2
Stafford	14	Cumberland	1
Shropshire	14	Westmoreland	0

List of Counties in England in alphabetical order, showing number of emigrants from each county

Bedford	49	Lincoln	63
Berkshire	28	London	171
Buckingham	75	Middlesex	73
Cambridge	29	Norfolk	160
Cheshire	12	Northampton	67
Cornwall	10	Northumberland	17
Cumberland	1	Nottingham	28
Derby	33	Oxford	27
Devon	161	Rutland	9
Dorset	119	Shropshire	14
Durham	2	Somerset	134
Essex	244	Stafford	14
Gloucester	68	Suffolk	266
Hampshire	67	Surrey	47
Hereford	7	Sussex	31
Hertford	96	Warwick	58
Huntingdon	8	Westmoreland	0
Kent	188	Wiltshire	97
Lancashire	39	Worcester	22
Leicester	42	York	70

The deductions to be drawn from these tables are two in number: first, that East Anglia and the West Country furnished nearly half the emigration to New England, but the destination of these two groups was quite different. The East Anglian group settled almost exclusively in Massachusetts in the beginning and trekked into Connecticut later. The West Country group generally selected the Provinces of Maine and New Hampshire

Differences in emigrants from East and West of England

Hampshire as their future home, doubtless influenced by the paramount interest of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in this region, who was himself a West-Countryman. The objects of the two groups were entirely different. The East Anglians came, as they alleged, to find an outlet for their repressed religious liberty. They were the 'scofflaws' of their day, often flouting contumaciously the statutes of the Kingdom. From them we doubtless inherit our indifference to precedent, disregard for authority, and the tendency to individualism. The West-Countrymen came to carry on trade in the fisheries — 'an honest calling,' quoth King James, 'for it was the trade of the Apostles.' The East Anglian came with his Bible in hand and made it the chief guide of his life. The West-Countryman came to continue the normal life of 'Merrie England' in his new home, giving religion its natural place in his life. This has given the casual historian an excuse to confer an odor of sanctity on Massachusetts and Connecticut and a blanket of wickedness on Maine and New Hampshire. The right of the West-Countryman to the territory of New England was almost by eminent domain. It was the 'sea-dogs' of Devon, Somerset, and Bristol who roused this continent from its centuries of slumber. They made the original voyages hither, laid the foundations for the first settlements, and made its possibilities known to the English world. They did not come here to convert the heathen, reform their own church, or interfere with the method and drapery of worship of others. To this pioneer work East Anglia contributed nothing. They were like the well-known birds who preëmpt the nests prepared by others, and coming in swarms soon overran the country and absorbed all the territory wrenched from the savages by the daring compatriots of Ralegh, Drake, Popham, Gilbert, Weymouth, and Pring.

A further differentiation existed between these two large groups.

groups. The East Anglians emigrated to plant a Biblical Commonwealth according to their newly developed ideas of theology. The West-Countrymen were largely influenced by the opportunity to acquire land, which was promised to emigrants in lots of one hundred acres each — almost a king's ransom in their estimation — of which he could be owner in fee simple. They were land hungry after centuries of vassalage to lords of the manors, leading a hopeless tenant's life without prospect of acquiring independence of their grinding economic conditions. The West-Countryman remained, generally speaking, loyal to his Church. Winthrop sent missionaries into Maine as early as 1640 to convert these "heathen" sea-dogs to his new theology. They came back with an empty game bag. 'There is no hope of gathering a church, for they continue in their superstitious ways,' wrote one of the disappointed proselytizers. Translating this religious jargon: 'the gathering of a church' was a phrase used to express the organization of a Puritan congregation. To the West-Countryman his Church did not need any gathering, as it was already established, and his 'superstitious ways,' in the Puritan connotation, were adhesion to the ritual and vestments of the Established Church. From them we may be said to inherit our respect for law and authority, valuation of precedence, and whatever of conservatism we may be said to possess as a people.

Influence of Puritan clergy in emigration

Some curious and interesting local incidents connected with the Great Emigration have been observed. The largest exodus from one locality naturally belongs to London, from which 171 are known to have come, drawn from nearly every parish in the Metropolis; and yet from the small parish of Hingham in Norfolk, with a population of a few hundred, thirty-five families

families emigrated to found the present town of Hingham in this State. It must have nearly depopulated this English town. It is difficult to account for this wholesale hegira from one little place unless the movement began under the leadership of Edmond Hobart in 1633, who preceded by two years his son, the Reverend Peter Hobart, who became the pastor of the first church in our Hingham. Bristol, the second largest seaport in the Kingdom, has only twenty-two known families to its credit as emigrants to our shores; but it may be noted that Bristol was more intimately connected in the first years of emigration with the development of New England than London and, not being affected by the Puritan movement to any extent, its citizens had no urge to leave a contented community. It is known that many of the recalcitrant and suspended clergy turned their eyes to the newly settled Colony of the Massachusetts Bay and looked upon it as a new arena where they could exercise their flair for theological jousting. Numbers of them came alone and others brought with them sympathizers with their rebellious leanings. Most of these clergymen were graduates of the University of Cambridge, which was then known as a nursery of Puritan doctrines. Instances of the local influence of clergymen suspected of Separatist doctrines, or of those who had already felt the heavy hand of Episcopal restraint, may be cited. The Reverend John Wilson and the Reverend George Phillips, who came with Winthrop, were indeed the first ministers to settle in the Bay Colony, but they had acquired no notoriety in ecclesiastical circles as sectaries and they were simply a part of, and not leaders of, the company that came with Winthrop. By far the greatest intellectual and clerical leader who influenced emigration hither was the Reverend Thomas Hooker, a commanding figure in New England history, who was preaching and teaching in and around Chelmsford, Essex, having

MAP OF ENGLAND

The heaviest emigration took plaee from the counties in the darkest shades

having as coadjutors before 1630 Hugh Peter and John Eliot. His influence was almost county-wide, and he had been early marked by Laud, then Bishop of London (with jurisdiction over Essex), for unfrocking. His assistant, Eliot, of Nazing, came over in the *Lyon* in 1631, arriving in November, as the leader of a number of adherents from that parish who settled in Roxbury. Hooker had already assembled a group of followers residing in Braintree, Essex, and adjacent parishes, ready to leave for the Bay at the first opportunity. This Braintree contingent arrived in the early summer of 1632 and Winthrop called them 'Mr. Hooker's company.' They were the pioneers of Cambridge, later to remove to Hartford to lay the foundations of the Connecticut Colony. The pursuivants of his Diocesan prevented Hooker from joining them and he fled to Holland, coming over the next year in disguise.[1]

The second great character in local influence in England was the Reverend John Cotton, then vicar of the magnificent Church of St. Botolph in Boston, Lincolnshire. He was responsible for the early and important group of emigrants from his flock in Boston as well as from many surrounding parishes. For one devoted follower, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who set the Massachusetts Colony by the ears, Cotton is chiefly responsible and she came near converting him to her cause. The Reverend John Lothrop, who had been vicar at Edgerton, Kent, and later in London conducting Separatist services surreptitiously, was undoubtedly the inspiration for the emigration of a large contingent from the Weald of Kent who settled in Scituate. The Reverend Stephen Bachiler, an aged clergyman who had been silenced at Wherwell in Hampshire, emigrated to New England in 1632 and was followed by a considerable number of his former parishioners and supporters from near-by parishes. Rowley, a small parish in Yorkshire in

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 105–06.

in the Vale of Bradford, sent thirteen families, most of whom settled in our Rowley, and these can be attributed to the influence of the Reverend Ezekiel Rogers, shepherd of the flock which followed him in his migration. Another famous clergyman, who was practically in hiding at Heddon in Northumberland, brought another group from this part of England and they became his parishioners in his new charge at Cambridge. The progenitor of the famous Mather family, the Reverend Richard, then preaching near Liverpool, brought a group of Lancashire men to settle with him in Dorchester. From the borders of Wales and Gloucestershire the Reverend Richard Blinman came hither in 1640 to settle at Marshfield with a small body of his followers. A dozen families from the little parish of Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire, is a conspicuous example of the influence of another famous clergyman directing the emigration to New England of his sympathizers. These are typical examples of the spiritual magnets which drew along with them, to begin a new religious life in the wilderness, a considerable portion of their English parishioners.

Another phase in the psychology of emigration is found in what might be called group emigration. It is not probable that they were in any way influenced by religious motives. In scores of small parishes, not known to be in any way connected with prominent clerical emigrants, it is found that there will be from five to ten persons coming from a single hamlet. These groups constituted the great majority of the migration to Massachusetts and they were undoubtedly motivated by economic reasons. They belonged to the copyhold class which for generations had been paying rents to manorial lords and being amerced by fines for trivial violations of the customs of the manor by the stewards. They were coming over to be free men, and scarcely a moiety of them were

were ready to place themselves in bondage to the clerical oligarchy which was then beginning to fasten itself upon the body politic.

Land hunger not religion, the cause of emigration of majority

The underlying motives which determined their decision to emigrate were undoubtedly economic in the last analysis. It is impossible to accept seriously the idea that the large majority of them were willing to abandon everything they owned merely to be rid of the formalism of the church ritual which they were supposed to detest. If so, they did not hasten to join the Church here to become 'freemen' in the new Colony nor did they bother much about the restrictions placed on them here by the clerical oligarchy that grew up to challenge their former masters in the English Church in the vigor of their prosecutions for 'heresy.' The average emigrant was generally indifferent to the kind of theological hair-splitting which enabled the learned clergy here to decide that Anne Hutchinson was guilty of eighty errors of doctrine and that one so bulging with untruths would surely rock the foundations of the Colony. Winthrop himself admitted that he emigrated for financial reasons. He had no religious troubles at home that he ever mentioned. That the Puritan leaders came to enjoy unrestricted privileges in church affiliations is probably true but they were a minority in control, both civil and clerical.

A more acute and pressing cause was behind it all. It has been shown clearly by special investigations of a student of acknowledged historical ability, detached from local obsessions, that economic and agrarian distress was acutest in that part of England whence came the greatest numbers during the period of the Great Emigration.[1] This was a widespread situation superimposed on the dead hand of the manorial system

[1] Adams: *Founding of New England*, pp. 121–124.

system which for generations had been bleeding the patient tenantry white. The copy-holders of 1630 were exactly where their ancestors of 1330 left off — hopeless and helpless. The sweat of their brows gave them no return beyond mere existence. To say that the victims of such a system of serfdom to lords of manors could be influenced to abandon a life of profitless drudgery for religious reasons only, would be to convict our ancestors of ignoring their obvious future welfare and that of their children as freeholders. The opportunity to own land in fee simple was offered to them and was more important than the alleged desire for religious liberty. It is difficult to prove 'motives' but two public utterances of emigrants from different parts of England, settled in different colonies here, justifies the opinion held by the author of this volume that social slavery and degradation of the land system at home was the main cause of their hegira.

The first was made in 1621 by William Hilton, a native of Cheshire, who emigrated in the *Fortune* to join the Pilgrims at Plymouth, although not one of the Separatist body, in a letter to his kinsman back-home. He wrote

> We are all freeholders, the rent day doth not trouble us, and all those good blessings we have.
>
> (Smith: *New England Trials*, Arber Ed., 261.)

The other statement was made about 1633 by George Cleeves, a native of Somersetshire, the founder of Portland, Maine, who said

> He would be tenant to never a man in New England.
>
> (*Me. Hist. Soc. Documentary Series*, III, 265.)

These are words from the hearts of men emancipated from the demands of the steward of the manor, busily collecting rents and fines for his lordship. These identical sentiments expressed by men of more than ordinary ability show what was

was in their minds. As far as they can these two witnesses answer those who think that twenty thousand people came over here for a chance to hear men preach without a surplice!

Licenses to pass beyond the seas

It should be understood that emigration to parts beyond seas was not an unrestricted right of Englishmen. Permission to leave England had to be obtained in each individual case from the Privy Council and this included persons of all classes — nobility, gentry, and merchant — who desired this privilege for any reason whatsoever. The records of the Privy Council are full of these grants, and when travel in Europe was alleged as the occasion for the request the grantee was prohibited from visiting Rome lest he come under the influence of the Catholic Church! When the North American continent was first opened for colonization under the auspices of the Trading Companies of North and South Virginia, persons desiring to emigrate thither were required to take the Oath of Supremacy and Conformity. This provision, of course, did not apply to persons 'transported' to Virginia as convicts. The difficulties which the Pilgrims had in obtaining permission to emigrate as a body of Separatists to Virginia are well known, and it was not until 1620 that King James was induced to look the other way when the *Mayflower* took them on its famous voyage to New England where they were suffered to remain during their good behavior.

Examples of these 'Licenses to pass beyond the seas' are here given:

Martha Butler, 21, wife of Samuel Butler, dwelling in Yarmouth & maid, Judith Wharton, 23, to Amsterdam. July 6th 1624.

Fines Morrison to visit his Ante at the Queen of Bohemias. 28 July 1633.

Mary Atkinson, to her husband at Rotterdam & for Eliza Browne

Browne & Anne Madder, being poor, to seeke reliefe amongst their freindes. 17 August 1633.

It is probable that persons unable to get permission to emigrate to New England would procure license to visit Holland on some pretext, and thence manage to obtain passage across the Atlantic; or to meet English ships in the Channel by previous arrangement. This was the method adopted by Hooker and Peter in their flight to Boston.

It can be assumed with probability that these licenses to pass beyond seas were the forerunners of our modern passports.

The perils of disease in ocean travel

The impressive toll of death which followed the voyages of the *Mayflower* and the Winthrop Fleet, claiming half the passenger list of the Pilgrims in the first winter and about a third of the emigrants who settled the Bay Colony, brings clearly to the reader of the early settlement of New England one of the worst features of ocean travel in that day. The rovers of the Seven Seas who put out from English ports in the sixteenth century had learned by bitter experience that long, deep-water voyages, such as were undertaken by Drake, Ralegh, and Gilbert in their pioneer essays to circumnavigate the globe, or to reach Cathay by the elusive 'Northwest Passage,' became a question of proper food, and it gradually came to their knowledge that man could not survive indefinitely on dried or salted meats. The scientific explanation of it was beyond their comprehension, but these venturesome seamen had arrived at some crude empiricism on the subject of sustaining health during long absences from fresh food on the 'vasty deep.' But they were few, and the knowledge they had acquired was not available or of any direct interest to those who later led the Great Emigration to our shores.

The

The Pilgrims were the first to feel the heavy hand of scorbutic starvation, and when, after nearly ten weeks at sea, their vessel dropped anchor inside the tip of Cape Cod, it is safe to say that there were not many seaworthy men left to navigate the disease-ridden craft. Bradford called it the 'general sickness' for want of definite information on the subject, but in reality they were all suffering from scurvy, the crew as well as passengers, and for weeks many of them were unable to leave the ship. Only the hardiest were able to stand up under the strain of a diet insufficient in quality, not in quantity. Only one thing enabled them to keep going — the casks and hogsheads of English beer which John Alden, the cooper, hired for the purpose, had kept from injury during those long weeks. The crew and passengers had reached the point where an equitable division of this nourishing beverage would not be shared. Added to the perils of the deep which they had just survived was the lack of fresh vegetables to be obtained from the land, as they arrived when winter had congealed the earth and not a green thing was left to supply their starved blood with the vitamins of health. Bradford himself was a scorbutic victim as were all the leaders, and Captain Jones could not leave for the return voyage until late in the spring of 1621 because of the continued invalidism of his crew. He 'durst not put to sea till he saw his men begine to recover and the hart of winter over.'

The Winthrop Fleet suffered the same experience only in lesser degree, though they arrived in midsummer.[1] The long voyage of the *Arbella* began to take its victims soon after arrival. The Lady Arbella Johnson was among the first to go — delicately nurtured in her youth in an earl's castle. She was

[1] Masters of the merchant vessels of this fleet, with only experiences of short voyages to European ports or the Mediterranean, had no knowledge of dietetics to guide them across the Atlantic in sanitary safety.

was soon followed by her husband, then by Edward Rossiter, and then Winthrop's family physician, within two months after reaching their promised haven. The physician's death is a striking instance of the helplessness of the profession in that period in the face of outraged Nature. Neither Giles Heale, the ship's surgeon on the *Mayflower*, nor William Gager, who held a similar office on the *Arbella*, could cope with this situation or adequately prepare against its ravages. Of this inevitable scourge the average emigrant from the inland parishes of England was in absolute ignorance. As a result the slopes of Charlestown Neck became a hospital camp during the autumn and winter after the landing of Winthrop. The aged and weakly went first until, as Dudley states, 'there dyed by estamacon about two hundred at least so lowe hath the Lord brought us.' [1] Winthrop tried to write home cheerful letters, but he could not quite overlook this ghastly picture, referring to his own health 'among so many dead corpses through the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter.' [2]

It was not until that famous Atlantic ferryman, Captain William Pierce, of the *Lyon*, made his hurried emergency voyage to England and back in midwinter, bringing lemons, the remedial palliative of scurvy, that its ravages began to abate in the following spring.

With this experience still in mind, Winthrop, in writing to his wife about preparations for her voyage, soon to follow, advised her to bring 'a gallon of Scurvy grasse to drinke a little 5: or 6: mornings together, with some saltpeter dissolved in it and a little grated or sliced nutmege.' [3]

The

[1] Letter to the Countess of Lincoln. [2] Winthrop: *Life and Letters*, II, 58.

[3] 'Scurvy Grass,' a corruption of Scurvy Cress, is a cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia officinalis*) found in northern Europe in cultivation and in wild form in high latitudes in North America. Early used as an anti-scorbutic and later as a salad. 'Buy any scurvy-grass'

The presence of physicians on these two famous early emigrations brings to attention the beginnings of medical service on trans-Atlantic ships. Doubtless there were professional men on most of the larger vessels who were taken on contingent rewards to be paid for by the passengers. This service was an extra charge amounting to 2*s.* 6*d.* for each person covering the voyage. The regulations of the Guild of Barber Surgeons of that date (section 47) specified that the 'furniture' of surgeons employed at sea (instruments, medicines, etc.) should be examined before sailing. The duties and qualifications of this officer are thus detailed by Captain John Smith in his *Accidence for Young Seamen* (London, 1626, p. 3):

> The Chirurgeon is exempted from all duty but to attend the sicke and cure the wounded; and good care would be had that he have a certificate from the *Barber-Surgeons* Hall for his sufficiency, and also that his Chest bee well furnished both for *Physicke* and *Chirurgery* and so neare as may be proper for the clime you goe for, which neglect hath been a losse of many a mans life.

These first terrifying records that place the death star against so many names on the passenger lists of Plymouth and Charlestown were rarely repeated in the succeeding years except on unusually long voyages in stress of weather. Each experience increased knowledge of the needs of preventive preparations.

It came to be understood that the lack of fresh vegetables was the main factor in the causation of scurvy and that lemons and lime juice would furnish the necessary lack. The use of ale or beer to allay thirst and as a mild anti-scorbutic was based

scurvy-grass' may be read in *The Roaring Girl*, III, 2, by Middleton and Dekker. Saltpeter is a nitrate of potassium which supplied a mineral salt necessary to maintain the alkalinity of the blood.

based on sound therapeutic judgment. Water could not be preserved sweet and potable on these long voyages. The *Arbella* carried forty-two tons of beer (about ten thousand gallons) for her voyage, while only fourteen tons of water, one third the quantity, was provided.

The food supplies of emigrant ships consisted largely of beef and pork, dried or preserved according to the art or 'mystery' of keeping the flesh of animals edible, practiced by the Company of Salters.[1] The 'staff of life' was represented by biscuits made of both brown and white flour, with oatmeal for porridge. The only vegetable they could depend on was dried peas to be cooked into thick soup. Mustard seed was used as a condiment to stimulate their jaded appetites after days and weeks of 'salt horse.' It is safe to conclude that the better class of passengers brought special stores of non-perishable delicacies and necessary utensils to prepare them to supplement the regular meals served from the ship's galley.

Transportation of children

A study of the various phases of emigration to New England in colonial times has developed a hitherto unsuspected and generally unknown feature of the problem. It is well known that the English authorities, after the first settlement of Virginia, began to transport in considerable numbers adults for servants who had been convicted of various crimes and misdemeanors, and in the course of a few years this policy became more or less of a scandal and a menace to the well-being of that Colony. In like manner, when the settlement of the New England territory began to engage the attention of the lords and gentlemen who formed the Council for New England, this subject early

[1] Winthrop states that the preserved meat they brought was 'powdered' and that it was 'sweet and good.'

early had their attention. The transportation of children to the new settlements in Virginia was first considered by the officials of London in 1617 as a means of relieving the pressure of the tenement-house districts in the East End of London swarming with homeless waifs, orphans, and foundlings. Every parish had its quota of these unfortunate denizens left at the church porches and a constant charge on the Poor Rates. Sir George Bolles, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1617, issued a proclamation in which he gave utterance to the fear 'lest the overflowing multitude of inhabitants should, like too much blood, infect the whole city with plague and poverty.' Transportation of children to the new Colony in Virginia was suggested as a remedy. A meeting of representatives of the hundred parishes in London was held at Saint Paul's to devise a method of dealing with this question and, as a result, each parish was assessed in varying amounts to accomplish this object. In 1618, one hundred children were transported to Virginia, and the Church Wardens' Accounts of many of the parishes show moneys paid in to the Lord Chamberlain of London as their assessments.

In 1619, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Cockayne, followed the example of his predecessor. The Virginia Company asked for one hundred more children and the City coöperated in procuring them. After some difficulty with recalcitrants, the second consignment was sent in response to this request. It will be a surprise to most people in this section of the country to know that three children were thus 'transported' to New England in the *Mayflower* — Richard, Jasper, and Elinor More. They were brought over under the protection of three different passengers, and that they were orphans seems entirely clear, as their parents did not come over later to join them as would have been the case if they were given into the hands of relatives. Richard More, the only survivor of

of the three, made a deposition in his old age (1684) that he was living in the house of Mr. Thomas Weston, ironmonger, in London in 1620 and 'was thence transported to New Plymouth in New England.' His use of the word 'transported' is significant, as that was the phrase used to describe the sending of persons to the Colonies.

The Council for New England took this matter up within two years of its organization. On July 5, 1622, the Council took the following action:

> Conserning the proposition to bee made unto the Citty for takeing away of poor Children for New-England. It is thought fitt that there should bee Letters gotten from the Lords for the furtherance hereof to the Citty, and that these Children bee of 14 yeares of age apeese or upwards.[1]

Again, on November 16, 1622, the Council took the following additional action in this matter:

> Touching a Letter to bee sent from their Lords to the Lord Mayor of London, the Clerke is appointed to attend the Clerke of the Counsell to bee advised for the Superscription and direction thereof.
>
> Propounded whether the Children shall bee Received by the publike or private undertakers. If for the publike then to bee advised how to give Securety for the Cittys Sattisfaction.[2]

Three months later, on February 18, 1622/3, the Council made the following entry in its records:

> Sir Hen: Spelman propoundeth that if the Statutes made the... yeare of Queene Eliz: for the binding forth of poore Children Apprentices bee made use of, by this Councell, in every County it will be Easefull to the Country, and beneficiall to this plantacon.[3]

It will thus be seen that it became the policy for the Council for New England, as it had been for the Virginia Company, to use its territory as a means of relieving the congested population

[1] *Records*, Council for New England, 13. [2] *Ibid.*, 24. [3] *Ibid.*, 37.

population of London and possibly the other great cities of England. How far this policy was promoted by the Council is not accurately known. Such lists of passengers coming in ships to New England, as have been preserved, contain the names of minors who cannot be assigned to any of the families coming at the same time. The conclusion is inevitable that they were transported under a continuance of this practice as indentured servants or under the protection of adults.

The Church Wardens' Accounts of the Parish of Saint Giles in the Field, London, for 1636 show that these parochial collections for 'transporting of children into New England' were still being made,[1] and as late as 1643, Winthrop records the arrival of a score of them, as follows:

> One of our ships the *Seabridge*, arrived with twenty children and some other passengers out of England... and those children, with many more to come after, were sent by money given one fast day in London and allowed by the parliament and city for that purpose.[2]

It will thus be seen that, from the arrival of the *Mayflower* in 1620 to this last-named ship, there was an officially organized traffic in the transportation of children to New England under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and the churches of London.

The records of Bristol show the names of more than ten thousand servants transported to foreign plantations on the Atlantic Coast and the West Indies from 1654 to 1685. This list comprises persons of both sexes. The transportation of children evidently became an organized traffic for commercial profit, and in 1645 Parliament passed an ordinance 'for the Apprehending and bringing to condigne punishment, all such persons as shall steale, sell, buy, inveigle, purloyne, convey, or receive any little Children. And for the strict and diligent

[1] *S. P. Dom.*, Charles I, vol. 536, No. 711. [2] *Journal*, II, 96.

diligent search of all Ships and other Vessels on the River or at the Downes.' It is a well-known fact that a number of the passengers of the *Mayflower*, particularly among the London contingent, brought over minors classed as 'servants' or 'boys' of no known kinship to their masters, and it may be supposed that they were picked up in London with the consent of the authorities. English captains in the early days of the settlement of New England kidnapped Irish boys *en route* to our coast and sold them to the Puritan planters in virtual slavery under the euphemism of apprenticeships,[1] and the story of the Scotch prisoners sold for service in the iron works by Cromwell in 1651 is one of the picturesque phases of this traffic in human lives.[2] In that era apprenticeships served as a polite term for involuntary servitude, and emigrants coming to New England under that designation, in most cases, had no choice in the matter. The laws governing apprenticeships left little freedom of action against the master's will, and the 'submerged tenth' were its principal victims.

Restrictions on emigrants in 1634

During the early years of the reign of Charles, a number of additional restrictions were placed upon the intending emigrants to this region which was being rapidly developed. The first of these was consequent upon the monopoly claimed by the Council for New England of exclusive rights to the fishing privileges on this coast, but this did not affect emigration to any extent. The second restriction related to the export of food supplies for the increasing number of settlements on the seaboard, and in 1634 a number of vessels were held in the Thames on this account. In addition to this there was a general objection to allowing

[1] *Essex Court Records*, VIII, 186.

[2] *Proceedings*, Massachusetts Historical Society, LXI, 4–29.

allowing people to leave England for any purpose. The Reverend Henry Dade, Commissary of Suffolk to Archbishop Laud, reported in 1634 to His Grace of Canterbury that

> two ships are to sail from Ipswich with men and provision for their abiding in New England in each of which ships are appointed to go about six score passengers whom he supposes are either indebted persons or persons discontented with the government of the Church of England. He hears that as many more are expected not long after to go as altogether will amount to six hundred persons. If suffered to go in such swarms it will be a decrease of the King's people here, an increase of the adversaries to the Episcopal state and will also be an overthrow of trade.

He further adds that after they have reached New England 'they cannot be avocated by reason of the largeness of that continent.' [1]

This appeal to the Archbishop to restrict emigration of the discontented had its effect, and the Privy Council in February, 1634, ordered the detention of eight vessels 'now lying in the River of Thames untill further order.' A week later, after consideration, the masters of the detained ships were called before the Council and ordered to give bond in one hundred pounds for the performance of the following articles:

> 1. That all & every Person aboard their Ships now bound for New England as aforesaid that shall blaspheme or profane the Holy name of God be severely punish't.
>
> 2. That they cause the Prayers contained in the Book of Common Prayers established in the Church of England to be said at the usual hours for Morning & Evening Prayers & that they cause all persons aboard their said Ships to be present at the same.
>
> 3. That they do not receive aboard or transport any person that hath not Certificate from the Officers of the Port where he is to imbarque that he hath taken both the Oathes of Alleigeance & Supremacy.

It

[1] P.R.O., *Dom. State Papers*, 1633/4, p. 450.

It was further provided that the masters on their return to England should be relieved of their bonds. From that time henceforth all emigrants to New England were required to take these oaths and be certified by a clergyman of the Established Church or a Justice of the Peace of their conformity to the State Church. This gave rise to wholesale certification of a ship's list of passengers by one clergyman or a Justice of the Peace. This circumstance has provided an element of confusion in attempting to locate the origins of passengers from the residence of the clergyman who provided this blanket certification. Complaisant vicars would furnish these certifications for persons who must have been strangers to them, and the real purpose of the law was thus rendered ineffectual.

But a third restriction was imposed by the authorities interested in the collection of revenue, somewhat in the manner existing at the present time in connection with the payment of our income taxes by persons desiring to leave the United States. The subsidies granted to King Charles by Parliament and his own imposition, without authority of Parliament, of the hated ship subsidy were made the occasion of refusing permission to leave England to those persons taxed in the subsidies. The officials charged with this duty were required to certify that each emigrant was 'no subsidy man.' Like all prohibitory laws deemed to be against the interests of the people, it was successfully evaded. Numbers of subsidiaries reached New England by one device or another; but by far the greatest number of emigrants were of the yeoman tenantry class and had no difficulty in answering all the requirements of the law in respect to emigration to the Colonies.

A fruitful source of evasion of these laws was furnished by the recalcitrant clergy and their more obstreperous supporters

ers among the laity. These clerical remonstrants against the canons of worship according to the forms of the Church of England became entangled in the meshes of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and being put on trial for contumacy were either put on suspension, fined, or imprisoned according to the degree of their offenses. Numbers of them fled secretly to the Continent or went in hiding among friends in London. Thus, Cotton, Dalton, Hooker, Peter, and Shepard began their roundabout journey to their Utopia in New England. The story of the Reverend Thomas Shepard, as told by himself, will give a vivid idea of the extremities to which they were put in evading the pursuivants of the Archbishop, and getting in safety to New England. After reciting his various employments in charge of parishes from each of which he was inhibited by Laud, he finally went into the extreme North of England, where he obtained an appointment at Heddon, Northumberland, and served there for several years. Then he decided to cast in his lot with his Separatist brethren in New England. For some time he was in hiding under the protection of Roger Harlakenden in Essex, and from thence started from Ipswich in 1634 for the Atlantic voyage. The ship ran into a terrific storm in the North Sea, and, after many hours of helplessness, during which the main mast was chopped down to save her from foundering, they drifted into Yarmouth almost a wreck. Following this he went to London, and there found sanctuary in a friend's home, where he remained concealed for another year. He then embarked in the *Defence* with his friend Harlakenden under the name of John Shepard, husbandman.[1] The rest of his story is related in his own words:

> In our voyage upon the sea the Lord was very tender of me and kept me from sea-sickness. The ship we came in was very rotten and

[1] 3 M.H.S., VIII, 268–76.

and unfit for such a voyage, and therefore the first storm we had we had a very great leak, which did much appall and affect us. Yet the Lord discovered it unto us when we were thinking of returning back again; and much comforted our hearts. We had many storms in one of which my dear wife took such a cold, and got such weakness as that she fell into a consumption of which she afterwards died. And also the Lord preserved her, with the child in her arms, from imminent and apparent death. For by the shaking of the ship in a violent storm her head was pitched against an iron bolt, and the Lord miraculously preserved the child and recovered my wife. This was a great affliction to me, and was a cause of many sad thoughts in the ship, how to behave myself when I came to New England. And so the Lord after many sad storms and wearisome days, and many longings to see the shore brought us to the sight of it upon October 2 Anno 1635. My dear wife's great desire being now fulfilled, which was to leave me in safety from the hands of mine enemies, and among God's people, and also the child under God's ordinances.

Winthrop thus describes the devices employed by John Cotton and Thomas Hooker:

They gat out of England with much difficulty, all places being belaid to have taken Mr. Cotton who had been long sought for to have been brought into the High Commission; but the master being bound to touch at the Wight, the pursuivants attended there, and, in the meantime, the said ministers were taken in at the Downs.

In like manner Subsidy Records show that Roger Goodspeed, of Buckinghamshire, Andrew Hallett, of Somerset, and William Odell, of Bedfordshire, reached New England without payment of taxes levied for the ship subsidy. Another type of underground emigration is certified by the oath of a deponent in a chancery suit in the following affidavit (names omitted) under date of April 14, 1638:[1]

About ffebr was 12 moneth the plt pcured him to goe wth him to this Citty of London where they both stayed 3 or 4 dayes to treate

[1] *Chancery Affidavits*, vol. 11, Easter, 82.

treate wth certaine merchants about his the sd Complts goeinge & passinge into New England, the Complt haveinge a sonne there and many debt & troubles here falling upon him; after wch tyme it was comonly reported that the Complt that Springe would goe for New England. And about Easter then followinge he began to obscure & withdrawe himselfe for feare of arrests (as was conceaved). And did by night convey divers of his goods to take wth him; And about May last was shipped at Gravesend & passed into or neere the Downes to goe for New England. But was arrested & brought backe againe to Gravesend (as he believeth) where making a speedy Composision with some of his creditors by means of one Adgare & other his friends he wth one of his sonnes was againe shipped to goe for New England and hath bine ever since genrally reported to be gon thither and aswell amongst his Neighbors in the sd parish as genrally in the country thereabouts reputed to be nowe in New England.

Further embargo on emigration in 1637–38

In April, 1637, a proclamation was issued 'to restrain the disorderly transporting of His Majesty's subjects to the Colonies without leave.' It commanded that 'no license should be given them, without a certificate that they have taken the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and had conformed to the discipline of the Church of England.'

In May, 1638, a fresh proclamation was published 'commanding owners and masters of vessels that they do not fit out any with passengers and provisions for New England, without license from the Commissioners of Plantations.' [1]

By this time the merchants of New England who had been seriously affected by these new prohibitions, and the friends of intending emigrants who desired to come to New England, were aroused to protest against this arbitrary action of the English authorities. They drew up a statement of their rights as

[1] Chalmers, *Annals*, I, 161; Rushworth's *Collections*, II, 409; Rymer's *Fœdera*, XX, 143, 223.

as Englishmen under the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the following form:

A particuler of the liberties graunted to the Planters of New England, their Factors and Agentes by his Ma'tes Lettres Patentes Dated 4 Marcij Ao 40 Car. (1628/9).

1. Libertie to Transport as manie of his Mat'es leige people as are willing to goe to New England except such persons as should be restrained by special name.

2. Libertie to Transport all shippinge/

3. Libertie to Transport Armor weapons ordinance municions powder shott Corne victualls and all maner of Clothing implementes furniture beastes Cattell horses merchandises and all other things necessarie for the plantacion for use and defence with the people/

4. Libertie to goe Custome free for the same by the space of 7 yeares from the date of the Patent/

5. Libertie to be Custome free for the space of 21 yeares for all goodes and merchandises exported or imported except only paying 5 li. per centum/

6. That the site of the Lettres patentes or duplicat or the Inrolem't shalbe to the Tresurer Chauncellor Barons of the Exchequer and to all Customers Farmors Searchers and other Officers a sufficient discharge and warrant in that behalfe for exportacione or importacion of goods at V li. per Centum/

These abstracts from the provisions of the Charter placed squarely before His Majesty the invasion of their rights granted by him ten years before, and were attached to the following petition:

To the Kings Most Excellent Ma'tie

The humble peticion of the Planters of New England; Most humbly shew: —

That a restrainte hath formerly bine made that noe shipp intendinge for the Plantacions in New England shall have liberty to goe that voyage untill they have Lycence from the Lords of his Ma'ties privie Counsell, which hath bine a meanes to inrich the Agentes that procured such Lycences, but hath impoverished the Planters

Planters and Merchantes, whoe have paid for the same, and much time hath passed before such Lycences could be obteyned, the voyages of the shipps have by that meanes bine hindred, the passengers estates much weakened and much of their goodes have bine spoyled by the long stay of the shipps after they have bine freighted before they could be cleered/

That a restraint hath bine, to transport to the said plantacions, divers necessaries for food, apparell and munician, without which and some supply, (as yet), from this Kingdome those Planters cannot comfortably subsist, nor be secure from enimies/

That the Searchers after some shipps have bine laden, have caused them to be unladen and unpacked & broken upp their goodes, to the greate charge and damage of the Owners thereof. That greate Customes & taxes have bine laid uppon such goodes and merchandize as have bine transported to those parts, soe that some things could not be carried thither by reason of the greate impost laid on them although not otherwise prohibited wch hath bin a greate discouragem't to the Planters/

Now forasmuch as this Kingdome being supplied from forraign partes with divers necessaries which in itselfe it hath not, may very probably in short time be supplied from New England, which in case of restraint elsewhere. wilbe for the greate security of this Nation, as namely With Cordage, Cables, sailes, canvas pitch and tarre (there being greate store of pitch trees), and likewise good mastes, (there being goodly mast trees bigg enough to fitt the tallest shipp in England), as alsoe with all sortes of timber fitt for Navigation, which is soe decayed in this Nation that within theis seaven last yeares ites advanced to neere double value/

The peticioners humbly pray That the Merchants and planters in the severall places of New England and of this Kingdome may have freedom to transport to the said plantacions all their portable estates which by law are not forbidden with all other necessaries for food apparell tackle and munician and other thinges fittinge for the plantacion. And that the said Merchants and planters may have priviledge to freight shipps to the said plantacions without any lycence tax or penalty whatsoever, And that all goodes and merchandize for the supportacion and incouragement of the said planters may bee free of all Customes and impostes exportable and importable to & from the same. And that the graunt of the

peticioners

peticioners humble desires may receave a speedy dispatch in regard the season for the Newfoundland voyage is now approaching, which opportunity being lost, the charge of transportacion to the said plantacions wilbe almost double/

And your peticioners shall daily pray &c/

By this time Charles was getting deeper and deeper in the struggle for his 'Divine right' to rule without the aid of Parliament, and his ship subsidy was arousing the resentment of all classes affected by its provisions. He had no time to consider the 'rights' of his subjects in distant America and this petition went into a pigeon-hole, from whence it never emerged. The die was soon cast between him and his subjects and Civil War had begun. In ten years his head was to roll off the block and he was branded as a traitor.

The long voyage oversea

The voyage across the Atlantic was charted upon a course generally adopted by all masters of ships as a matter of necessity and expediency. The point to be reached on the New England coast was Boston Harbor, and whether the point of departure was London or Bristol, the course was laid directly from the Lizard or the Scilly Isles southwest to the Azores, and thence on a due west parallel of North Latitude 43° 15′, which would bring the vessel directly south of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and to the Isles of Shoals. Usually ships would put into Terceira, or one of the Azores, for water and fresh provisions, and this was often a rendezvous for ships sailing in company with others. When the Gulf of Maine was reached and the navigator came into permanent view of the coast of New England, the remainder of his course was determined by the well-known shore line. The earliest explorers made Monhegan their landfall and thence the Three Turks' Heads (Agamenticus), the Isles of Shoals, and Cape Ann.

The

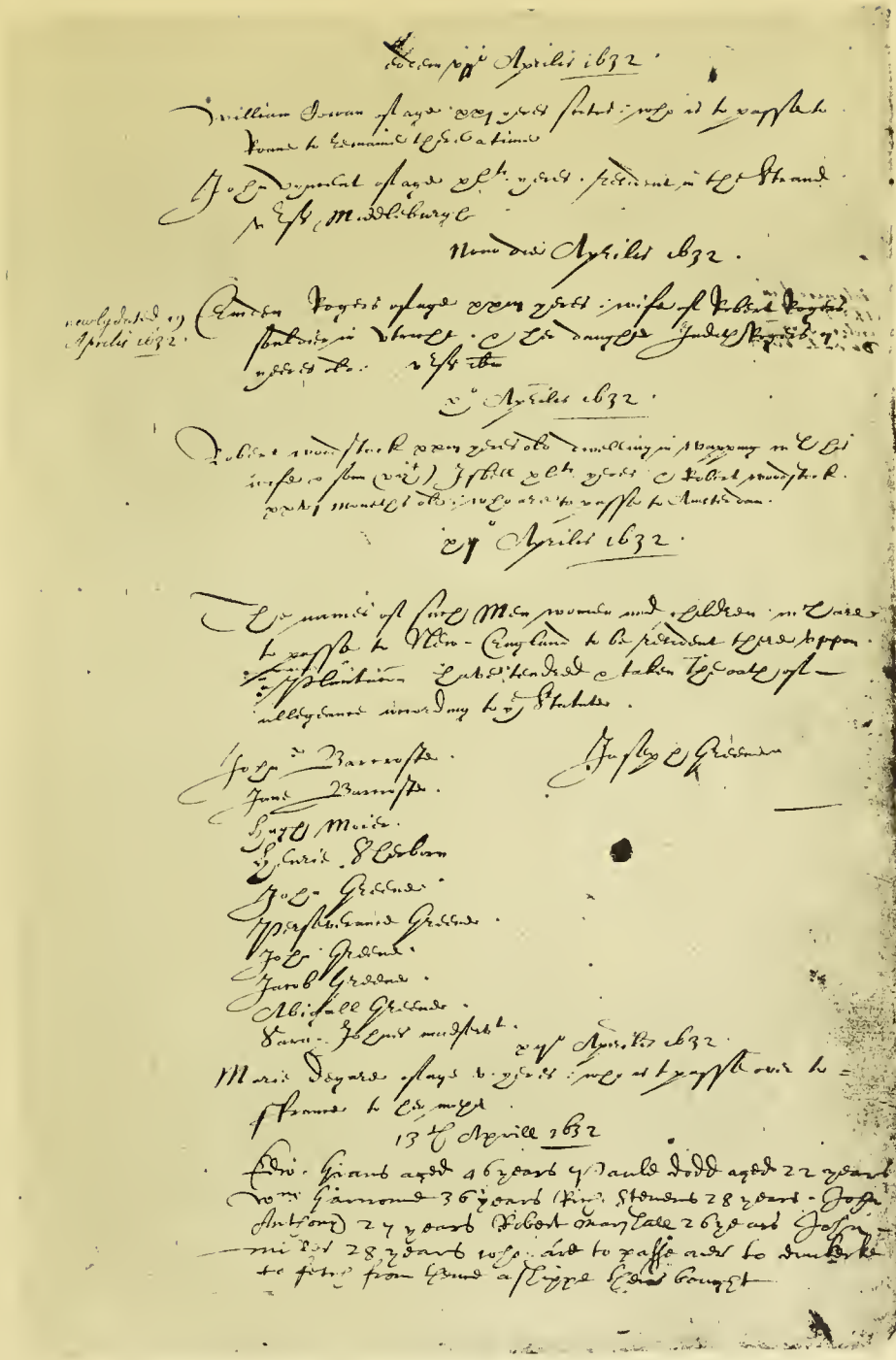
The mariners of that period used the crude nautical devices available to them to bring their craft to the destined port. They had only the cross staff to ascertain their latitude; but while the elevation of the sun could be measured with practical accuracy by this instrument and the degrees of latitude figured out, there was no way to determine longitude at sea. The required paraphernalia for this calculation were not perfected until the latter half of the next century. To overcome this difficulty the east or west positions at a given time were expressed in terms of dead reckoning by estimating the marine leagues sailed from day to day from a given point of departure.

It is a puzzle to imagine what things occupied the time of these emigrants for ten weeks on the crowded decks of the small vessels which took them across the three thousand miles that lay between the continents. Even to-day with our many permitted diversions time hangs heavily. Certainly those residents of the rural hamlets left nothing of interest behind them, and so missed nothing in their drab lives when exchanging their pithless parochial existence ashore for the monotonous doldrums of a swaying deck at sea. Ships carrying religious groups, like the *Mayflower* or the *Arbella*, indulged in daily services when their spiritual leaders 'exercised' the Godly in prayer and sermon. We can readily believe that Mistress Anne Hutchinson furnished enough excitement aboard the *Griffin* when she engaged the Reverend John Lothrop and the Reverend Zachariah Symmes in theological bouts, but these were exceptional ships, as the vast majority of emigrants came without ministerial leaders to entertain them. If the voyage were stormy, they were obliged to go below decks and kill time in the darkness. Doubtless they went to bed at sundown, as there was no way to light the decks. They rose at the break of day to begin another

another like round of nothing in particular. In smooth weather fishing might be enjoyed when the Grand Banks were reached, and the sight of an occasional whale or a school of porpoises furnished many a thrill to their wondering eyes. If traveling with consorts, visiting parties might be arranged when sea conditions permitted. Instances of such kinds occurred several times during the passage of the Winthrop Fleet across the Atlantic.

As far as known there is no record of the loss of an emigrant ship bound for New England during the years of the Great Emigration. One was wrecked at Pemaquid on the Maine coast in 1635, but no lives were lost. On the other hand, at least two vessels carrying voyagers to England in the same period were never heard from. They were, of course, subject to capture by French and Spanish pirates and some were so taken on their return. Altogether this is a remarkable record considering the small size of these ships and the usual dangers of ocean navigation even for modern ships of ten, twenty, and fifty times their tonnage. When one sees the huge liners of to-day limping into port, their decks piled and rigging clogged with ice, he cannot but marvel that these cockleshells could make voyages in all weathers and survive. It took courage to start across the ocean in December in a hundred-ton boat, but that is what Roger Williams did in the *Lyon* in 1630, landing in Boston in February, 1631, with his young wife and a dozen other equally brave men and women.

Arrived at his destination after weeks of tossing on the restless ocean, the emigrant either followed a prescribed course planned in advance or sat down to consider where he was and to make a choice of a habitation. Perhaps his first thoughts were of the strangeness of the scene about him, unlike anything he was accustomed to in his old parish home. He may have compared the plain wooden houses and their mud



PAGE OF RECORDS FOR APRIL, 1632, SHOWING A LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR NEW ENGLAND

mud chimneys with the picturesque stone cottages and their familiar brick chimneys in his native village. Instead of a gray, ivy-covered church with its tower or steeple, he saw a plain barnlike structure which the people called a 'meeting-house.' He could see a change in the countenances of the people. Every one walked with his head erect and every face had a hopeful look. There was no tipping of caps to lords and gentlemen. He remembered his former estate as a tenant paying homage and quit rents as his ancestors had done, and he realized that he had left all that behind.

If he had come with a group to settle in a town already organized, where former neighbors or friends had already sat down, his programme was simple. If not, he usually found welcome at an inn at Boston or Charlestown, where he could obtain plenty of advice about the advantages of settlements already started or learn of projects for beginning new ones on the ever-widening western fringe of outlying villages. He might be coaxed to join the newer colony lately started in the Connecticut Valley. There was no limit to his choice of a home in the wilderness, and emigrants made two or three moves before coming to a final halt. Land was free to him for the asking under easy conditions of permanency, and it is not strange that with all this boundless opportunity open to him, he still looked with longing eyes on every new settlement where he could enlarge his acreage. Here we leave him, a free man in a free country where no lord of the manor took his toll, and where he became a sovereign in the body politic and his voice was heard and respected.

PART II

Lists of Passengers and the Ships which Brought Them

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Lists of Passengers and the Ships which Brought Them

1620

MAYFLOWER of London, two hundred tons, Christopher Jones, Master. Left Southampton August 5, and arrived at Cape Cod December 11, with one hundred and one passengers. The ship was detained at Dartmouth and Plymouth, England, about two weeks for repairs to her consort, the *Speedwell*. The entire company settled at Plymouth.[1]

John Carver	of Doncaster, Yorkshire
Mrs. Katherine Carver	
Desire Minter	
John Howland	servant; of London
Roger Wilder	servant
William Latham	servant
Jasper More	servant
....	maidservant
William Brewster	of Scrooby, Nottinghamshire
Mrs. Mary Brewster	
Love Brewster	
Wrestling Brewster	
Richard More	servant
..... More	servant
Edward Winslow	of Droitwich, Worcestershire
Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow	
George Soule	servant; of Eckington, Worcestershire
Elias Story	servant; of London
Ellen More	servant
William Bradford	of Austerfield, Yorkshire
Mrs. Dorothy Bradford	

Isaac Allerton

[1] Bradford: *History of Plimmoth Plantation*; Banks: *English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrims*.

Isaac Allerton	of London; merchant
Mrs. Mary Allerton	
Bartholomew Allerton	
Remember Allerton	
Mary Allerton	
John Hooke	servant
Samuel Fuller	of Redenhall, county Norfolk
William Button	servant
John Crackston	
John Crackston, Jr.	
Myles Standish	
Mrs. Rose Standish	
Christopher Martin	of Great Burstead, Essex
Mrs. Mary Martin	
Solomon Prower	stepson
John Langmore	servant
William Mullins	of Dorking, county Surrey; merchant
Mrs. Alice Mullins	
Joseph Mullins	
Priscilla Mullins	
Robert Carter	servant
William White	
Mrs. Susanna White	
Resolved White	
Peregrine White	
William Holbeck	servant
Edward Thompson	servant
Stephen Hopkins	of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire
Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins	
Giles Hopkins	
Constance Hopkins	
Damaris Hopkins	
Oceanus Hopkins	
Edward Dotey	servant; of London
Edward Lister	servant; of London
	Richard Warren

Richard Warren	of London; merchant
John Billington	of London
Mrs. Ellen Billington	
John Billington, Jr.	
Francis Billington	
Edward Tilley	of London
Mrs. Anne Tilley	
Henry Sampson	kinsman
Humility Cooper	kinswoman
John Tilley	of Saint Andrews Undershaft, London
Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley	
Elizabeth Tilley	
Francis Cooke	
John Cooke	
Thomas Rogers	
Joseph Rogers	
Thomas Tinker	
Mrs. ..... Tinker	
..... Tinker	
John Rigdale	of London
Mrs. Alice Rigdale	
James Chilton	of Canterbury, Kent; tailor
Mrs. ..... Chilton	
Mary Chilton	
Edward Fuller	of Redenhall, county Norfolk
Mrs. ..... Fuller	
Samuel Fuller	
John Turner	
..... Turner	
..... Turner	
Francis Eaton	of Bristol; carpenter
Mrs. Sarah Eaton	
Samuel Eaton	

Moses Fletcher

Moses Fletcher	of Sandwich, Kent
John Goodman	
Thomas Williams	of Yarmouth, county Norfolk
Digory Priest	of London
Edmund Margesson	
Peter Browne	probably of Great Burstead, Essex
Richard Britteridge	
Richard Clarke	
Richard Gardiner	of Harwich, county Essex
Thomas English	
Gilbert Winslow	brother of Edward Winslow
John Alden	of Harwich, county Essex; cooper
John Alderton	

1621

FORTUNE of London, Thomas Barton, Master. She left London about August and arrived at Cape Cod November 9, 'with thirty-five passengers,' but only thirty-two are known by name. They all came from London or its suburbs. The entire company settled at Plymouth.[1]

John Adams	
William Bassett	of Bethnal Green, Middlesex; iron-worker
William Beale	
Jonathan Brewster	son of Elder Brewster
	Clement Briggs

[1] Banks: *English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrims.*

Clement Briggs	of Southwark, county Surrey; fellmonger
Edward Bompasse	
John Cannon (or Carman)	
William Connor	
Robert Cushman	of Rolvenden, Kent; wool-carder
Thomas Cushman	
Stephen Deane	probably from Southwark; miller
Phillipe de la Noye	of Leyden, Holland
Thomas Flavell	of London
..... Ford	probably from Southwark; leatherdresser
Mrs. Martha Ford	
William Ford	
..... Ford	
William Hilton	of Northwich, county Chester; vintner (?)
Robert Hicks	of Southwark, county Surrey; fellmonger
Benedict Morgan	of Saint James, Clerkenwell, London; mariner
Thomas Morton	of Austerfield, Yorkshire
Augustine Nicolas	probably from Leyden
William Palmer	of Stepney, London; nailer
..... Carvanyell	
William Pitt	of Saint Peter, London; armorer
Thomas Prence	of All Saints, Barking, London
Moses Simonson	of Leyden
Hugh Stacie	
James Steward	

James Steward	
William Tench	probably of London
John Winslow	brother of Edward Winslow
William Wright	

1622

SPARROW, ... Rogers, Master, one hundred tons. Arrived at Damariscove, Maine, 'with 60 lustie men,' sent out by Thomas Weston. They came to Massachusetts Bay.[1]

SWAN. A small vessel bringing seven passengers sent out by Thomas Weston. Arrived at Damariscove, Maine, in June. They came to Massachusetts Bay.[2]

Phineas Pratt

(.....) a small vessel, name unknown, sent by Weston, arrived at Damariscove in July.

1623

ANNE, William Peirce, Master. She arrived at Plymouth about July 10, and 'brought 60 persons for the Generall.'[3] The entire company settled at Plymouth.[4]

Anthony Annable

[1] Winslow: *Goode Newes.* [2] Pratt: *Narrative.*
[3] Bradford: *History of Plimmoth Plantation*, I, 314.
[4] Banks: *English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrims.*

Anthony Annable	of All Saints, Cambridge, county Cambridge
Mrs. Jane Annable	
..... Annable	
..... Annable	
Edward Bangs	of Panfield, Essex; shipwright
Mrs. Lydia Bangs	
Jonathan Bangs	
John Bangs	
Robert Bartlett	
Thomas Clark	
Christopher Conant	of Saint Lawrence, Jewry, London; grocer
Anthony Dix	
John Faunce	probably from Purleigh, Essex
Edmond Flood	
Godbert Godbertson	of Leyden; hat-maker
Mrs. Sarah Godbertson	
Mary Priest	
Sarah Priest	
Timothy Hatherley	of Saint Olaves, Southwark, county Surrey; feltmaker
William Heard	
Edward Holman	probably from Clapham, county Surrey
Manasseh Kempton	of Colchester, Essex
Robert Long	
Experience Mitchell	of Duke's Place, London
Thomas Morton, Jr.	probably son of Thomas Morton of the *Fortune*
Mrs. Ellen Newton	
	John Oldham

John Oldham	
Mrs. ..... Oldham	
Lucretia Oldham	
Christian Penn	
Joshua Pratt	
James Rand	probably of St. George, Southwark, county Surrey
Robert Ratcliff	
Nicholas Snow	of Hoxton, county Middlesex
Mrs. Alice Southworth	of Duke's Place, London
Francis Sprague	
Anna Sprague	
Mercy Sprague	
Thomas Tilden	probably of Stepney, London
Mrs. ..... Tilden	
..... Tilden	
Stephen Tracy	of Yarmouth, Norfolk
Mrs. Tryphosa Tracy	
..... Tracy	
Ralph Wallen	
Mrs. Joyce Wallen	
Mrs. Hester Cooke	wife of Francis
Mrs. Elizabeth Flavell	wife of Thomas
Mrs. Bridget Fuller	wife of Samuel
Mrs. ..... Hilton	wife of William
William Hilton, Jr.	
Mary Hilton	
Mrs. Margaret Hicks	wife of Robert
Mrs. Frances Palmer	wife of William
Mrs. Elizabeth Warren	wife of Richard of the *Mayflower*
Mary Warren	
Elizabeth Warren	
Anne Warren	
Sarah Warren	
Abigail Warren	

Abigail Warren	
Mary Becket	
Patience Brewster	
Fear Brewster	
Mrs. Barbara Standish	wife of Myles
Thomas Southworth	son of Mrs. Alice Southworth
William Palmer, Jr.	son of William of the *Fortune*

LITTLE JAMES, Emanuel Altham, Captain, and John Bridges, Master. She was a new vessel of forty-four tons, built by the Plymouth Adventurers to remain at the Colony. She was three months in crossing.[1] All these passengers settled at Plymouth.

William Bridges	probably of London
Edward Burcher	of Saint Saviour's, Southwark
Mrs. ..... Burcher	
John Jenney	of Norwich, county Norfolk; cooper
Mrs. Sarah Jenney	of Monk Soham, county Suffolk
Samuel Jenney	
Abigail Jenney	
Sarah Jenney	
George Morton	of Harworth, county Notts; merchant
Mrs. Juliana Morton	

(.....) a vessel belonging to Thomas Weston arrived in March, probably at Damariscove.[2]

Roger Conant
Mrs. Roger Conant, wife

PROPHET DANIEL.

[1] Banks: *English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers*, 169–73.

[2] Bradford: *History of Plimmoth Plantation* (Ford ed.), 1, 418.

PROPHET DANIEL. A vessel of this name was at Poole, Dorset, in February, 1623, 'on a voyage to New England.' [1]

YORKE BONAVENTURE, Captain Christopher Levett, Master. She brought a party of colonists to Casco Bay, Maine.

JONATHAN, of Plymouth. It is said that the destination of this ship was Boston Harbor.[2] She sailed from Plymouth, England.

David Thompson	of Plymouth, Devonshire, England, apothecary
Mrs. Amias Thompson	
John Thompson	

KATHERINE, Joseph Stratton, Master, one hundred and eighty tons, sent out by Sir Ferdinando Gorges with 'sundrie passengers' including 'six gentlemen and divers men to do his labour and other men with their families.' [3] Arrived at Weymouth.

Robert Gorges	son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of New England
Rev. William Morrell	
Rev. William Blackstone	of Horncastle, county Lincoln
Samuel Maverick	of Northleigh, county Cornwall and Plymouth
	Edward Gibbons

[1] *New York Genealogical and Biographical Records*, 47, p. 109.
[2] Bolton: *Real Founders of New England*, 163. [3] *Ibid.*, 67.

Edward Gibbons		
William Jeffreys	of Chittingley, county Sussex, gentleman	
John Bursley		
Edward Johnson		Settled at York, Maine, 1631

1624

CHARITY, of London, one hundred tons, Tobias White, Master; arrived at Plymouth in April. Among her passengers were the following:

Edward Winslow	(returning from England)	
Rev. John Lyford	of Loughall, Armagh, Ireland	Plymouth
Mrs. Sarah Lyford		
Obadiah Lyford		
Mordecai Lyford		
Martha Lyford		
Anne Lyford		
Ruth Lyford		

UNITY, of London, Captain ..... Wollaston, Master. She arrived about May with thirty-five persons, who settled at Mount Wollaston, Braintree, among whom were the following:

Thomas Morton	of Clifford's Inn, London, Attorney-at-Law.	'Merrie Mount.'
Lieut. Ficher		
Humphrey Rasdell	of London, merchant	

ZOUCH PHENIX.

ZOUCH PHENIX. She was consort of the *Unity*, or arrived with her in the spring of this year. It is believed she sailed from Weymouth, and brought the following passengers, who settled at Cape Anne.[1]

THOMAS GARDNER
Mrs. ..... Gardner
George Gardner
Richard Gardner
Joseph Gardner

JOHN BALCH
Mrs. Agnes Balch
Benjamin Balch
John Balch

THOMAS GRAY

WALTER KNIGHT

WILLIAM TRASK

JOHN TILLEY

PETER PALFREY

JOHN WOODBURY

1625

JACOB, probably under the command of William Peirce, as Master, arrived at Plymouth early this year with cattle. Edward Winslow returned in her from England, but no other passengers are known.[2]

Other vessels arrived at Plymouth this year, but it is not known that they brought passengers.

1628

[1] Banks MSS. [2] Bradford, I, 411.

1628

ABIGAIL, Henry Gaudens, Master, sailed from Weymouth, Dorset, June 20, and arrived at Salem September 6, with the new government for 'London's Plantation,' under the Governorship of Captain John Endicott.[1]

John Endicott Mrs. Anna Endicott		Salem [2]
Charles Gott Mrs. Joyce Gott	of Cambridge, England	Salem
Richard Brackenbury	Folke or Holnest, Dorset	Salem
William Brackenbury	Folke or Holnest, Dorset	Salem
Hugh Laskin Mrs. ..... Laskin Edith Laskin	Childhay, Dorset	Salem
Lawrence Leach	perhaps from Ash, Martock, Somerset	Salem
Roger Morey	Drimpton, Dorset	Salem
John Elford	Chetnold, Dorset	Salem
Thomas Pucket	Upcerne, Dorset	Salem

MARMADUKE, John Gibbs, Master, arrived this year at Plymouth.[3]

WHITE ANGEL,

[1] Essex Institute, LXVI, 322–23.

[2] The reader will note on this and the following pages that after the name of the emigrant there will appear his age, when known, his occupation, his English residence, if it has been ascertained, and the town in New England where he first settled.

[3] Bradford, II, 33.

WHITE ANGEL, Christopher Burkett, Master, arrived at Plymouth.[1]

Isaac Allerton

Rev. John Rogers

PLEASURE, William Peters, Master, arrived this year at Plymouth.[2]

1629

TALBOT, of London, Thomas Beecher, Master, carrying nineteen pieces of ordnance. Sailed about May 11 from the Isle of Wight, and arrived at Salem July 29, with about one hundred planters.[3] 'We have allso sent some servants in the ship called the Talbot.'[4] Also some 'servants' of Saltonstall and Johnson. She started from Gravesend.

Rev. Francis Higginson	of Leicester, England	Salem
Mrs. Anne Higginson		
John Higginson		
Francis Higginson		
Timothy Higginson		
Theophilus Higginson		
Samuel Higginson		
Anne Higginson		
Mary Higginson		
Charles Higginson		
Neophytus Higginson		
		John Black

[1] Bradford, II, 33.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Higginson: *Journal.*
[4] Sherley to Bradford, II, 64.

John Black			Charlestown
Rev. Ralph Smith		of Denton, Lancashire	Salem

LYON'S WHELP, John Gibbs, Master. Sailed from Gravesend April 25, 1629, 'With above forty planters out of the Countyes of Dorset and Somerset,' [1] and arrived at Salem in the middle of July. She brought '6 fishermen from Dorchester.' [2]

Ralph Sprague	30	of Upway, county Dorset	Charlestown
Mrs. Joanna Sprague		of Fordington, county Dorset	
John Sprague	4		
Jonathan Sprague	3		
Richard Sprague	1		
William Sprague	19	brother of Ralph	Charlestown
Richard Sprague	25	brother of Ralph	Charlestown
William Dodge		of Middle Chinnoch, county Somerset	Salem
Hugh Tillie			Salem
William Eads			Salem
Francis Webb			Salem
William Royal			Salem
Thomas Brand			
Thomas Minor	22	of Chew Magna, county Somerset	Charlestown

LYON,

[1] Higginson: *Journal.*

[2] *Massachusetts Colonial Records*, 1, 395; *Sprague Genealogy*, 1923, pp. 43–48.

LYON, William Peirce, Master; sailed from Bristol in May and arrived at Plymouth in August. She had landed some goods and passengers 'at Salem and the Bay.' [1] The following passengers probably came in her:

Isaac Allerton	(returning from England)	Plymouth
Thomas Morton	(returning from England)	Plymouth
Jeffrey Massey	of Knutsford, county Chester cordwainer	Salem
Henry Herrick		Salem
Thomas James		Salem
William James		Salem

GEORGE BONAVENTURE, Thomas Cox, Master, of three hundred tons, with twenty pieces of ordnance, sailed from Gravesend May 4, and arrived at Salem in July. 'She brought fifty-two planters.' [2]

Rev. Samuel Skelton	Salem
Mrs. Susanna Skelton	
Samuel Skelton, Jr.	
Susanna Skelton	
Mary Skelton	
Samuel Sharpe	Salem
Mrs. Alice Sharpe	
Thomas Graves	Charlestown
Mrs. ..... Graves	
..... Graves	
..... Graves	
	..... Graves

[1] Bradford, II, 67. [2] Higginson: *Journal.*

..... Graves
..... Graves
..... Graves
(a boy)
(a maid)

FOUR SISTERS, of London, Roger Harman, Master. Sailed from Gravesend April 5, 'with passengers,' number not stated.[1]

..... Sailed from Gravesend in March for Salem. 'Altogether these six ships brought 350 passengers.'[2] In these six ships the following named passengers probably came to Salem and places around Boston Harbor, but it is not possible to assign them to individual vessels:

John Browne	of London, lawyer	Salem
Samuel Browne	of London, merchant	Salem
Lt. Col. Walter Norton	of Sharpenhoe, county Bedford and London	Charlestown
William Jennison	of Colchester, county Essex	Charlestown
Alexander Wignall		Charlestown
Dr. Lambert Wilson		Salem
Isaac Rickman		
John Holgrave		Salem
George Norton		Salem
		Edward Tomlins

[1] Higginson: *Journal.*

[2] Smith: *Advertisement for Planters.*

Edward Tomlins	of London	Lynn
John Norton		
Richard Waterman		Salem
Henry Houghton		Salem
Robert Moulton		Charlestown
William Noddle		Boston Harbor
Rev. Francis Bright	of Rayleigh, county Essex	Charlestown
John Meech		Charlestown
Simon Hoyt		Charlestown
Walter Palmer		Charlestown
Nicholas Stowers		Charlestown
John Stickline		Charlestown

MAYFLOWER, William Peirce, Master, left Gravesend in March with thirty-five passengers, mostly from Leyden, Holland, destined for Plymouth. She arrived May 15.[1]

Richard Masterson	of Ashford and Sandwich, Kent and Leyden	Plymouth
Mrs. Mary Masterson		
Nathaniel Masterson		
Sarah Masterson		
Thomas Blossom	of Cambridge, England and Leyden, Holland	Plymouth
Mrs. Anne Blossom		
Thomas Blossom, Jr.		
Elizabeth Blossom		
Mrs. Bridget Robinson	widow of Rev. John of Leyden	Plymouth
Isaac Robinson		
		Mercy Robinson

[1] Bradford, II, 65.

Mercy Robinson		
Fear Robinson		
Thomas Willett	of Leyden	Plymouth
Richard Claydon	of Sutton, county Bedford	Salem
Barnabas Claydon	of Sutton, county Bedford	Salem
Richard Haward	of Sutton, county Bedford	Salem
Richard Ingersoll	of Sandy, county Bedford	Salem
Mrs. Anne Ingersoll		
George Ingersoll		
Joanna Ingersoll		
John Ingersoll		
Sarah Ingersoll		
Alice Ingersoll		

1630

THE WINTHROP FLEET

Eleven vessels brought 'the Great Emigration' of this year, viz:

ARBELLA the flagship

AMBROSE	WILLIAM AND FRANCIS
TALBOT	HOPEWELL
JEWEL	WHALE
CHARLES	SUCCESS
MAYFLOWER	TRIAL

The first five ships sailed April 8 from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and arrived at Salem June 13 and following days. The other half of the fleet sailed in May and arrived in July at various dates. Altogether they brought about seven hundred passengers of whom the following are presumed to have been on these ships.[1]

Daniel Abbott

[1] Banks: *The Winthrop Fleet of 1630.*

Daniel Abbott		Cambridge
Robert Abell	of Hemington, Leicestershire	Boston
William Agar	probably of Nazing, Essex	Watertown
George Alcock Mrs. ..... Alcock	probably of Leicestershire	Roxbury
Francis Aleworth		
Thomas Andrew		Watertown
Samuel Archer		Salem
William Aspinwall Mrs. Elizabeth Aspinwall Edward Aspinwall	of Manchester, Lancashire	Boston
John Audley		Boston
John Baker Mrs. Charity Baker		Charlestown
William Balston Mrs. Elizabeth Balston		Boston
William Barsham		Watertown
Thomas Bartlett		Watertown
Gregory Baxter	perhaps of Sporle, Norfolk	Roxbury
William Beamsley Mrs. Anne Beamsley		Boston
Thomas Beecher Mrs. Christian Beecher	of Stepney, Middlesex	Charlestown
Edward Belcher Mrs. Christian Belcher Edward Belcher, Jr.	of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire	Boston
Edward Bendall		

Edward Bendall	of Southwark, county Surrey	Boston
Mrs. Anne Bendall		
John Benham		Dorchester
John Bigges	of Groton, county Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Mary Bigges		
John Black		Charlestown
John Boggust	probably of Boxted, Essex	
John Boswell	of London	Boston
Zaccheus Bosworth	of Stowe, IX Churches, county Northants	Boston
Garret Bourne		Boston
Nathaniel Bowman		Watertown
Mrs. Anna Bowman		
Simon Bradstreet	of Horbling, county Lincoln	Cambridge
Mrs. Anne Bradstreet		
Benjamin Brand	probably of Edwardston, county Suffolk	Boston
Augustine Bratcher		Charlestown
..... Brease	probably of Edwardston, county Suffolk	
William Brenton	of Hammersmith, county Middlesex	Boston
Isabel Brett		
Henry Bright	of Bury Saint Edmunds, county Suffolk	Watertown
Abraham Browne	of Hawkdon, Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Lydia Browne		
James Browne		Boston
		Richard Browne

Richard Browne Mrs. Elizabeth Browne George Browne Richard Browne, Jr.	of Hawkdon, Suffolk	Watertown
William Buckland	of Essex	Boston, Hingham, and Rehoboth
Richard Bugby Mrs. Judith Bugby	perhaps Saint John Hackney, Middlesex	Roxbury
Richard Bulgar Mrs. ..... Bulgar		Boston
William Burnell		Boston
Jehu Burr Mrs. ..... Burr Jehu Burr	probably of Essex	Roxbury and Fairfield, Connecticut
Robert Burroughs		
John Cable	probably of Essex	Dorchester and Fairfield
Thomas Cakebread Mrs. Sarah Cakebread	of Hatfield Broadoak, Essex	Dedham
Charles Chadwick Mrs. Elizabeth Chadwick Anne Chambers		Watertown
William Chase Margery Chauner	probably of county Essex	Roxbury
William Cheesebrough Mrs. Anne Cheesebrough Sarah Cheesebrough	of Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston, Rehoboth Peter Cheesebrough

Peter Cheesebrough Samuel Cheesebrough Nathaniel Cheesebrough		
Ephraim Child	of Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Elizabeth Child		
Richard Church	perhaps of Polstead, Suffolk	Boston
John Clarke	of county Suffolk	Boston
William Clarke	of London	Watertown
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke		
Richard Clough		Charlestown
..... Cobbett		
William Coddington	of Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston and Newport
Mrs. Mary Coddington		
William Colbron	of Brentwood, Essex	Boston
Mrs. Margery Colbron		
Anthony Colby		Boston and Salisbury
Mrs. Susanna Colby		
William Frothingham	of Holderness, Yorkshire	Charlestown
Mrs. Anne Frothingham		
John Gage	probably of Polstead, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Amy Gage		
William Gager	of Suffolk, surgeon	Charlestown
Hugh Garrett		Charlestown
Richard Garrett	probably of Chelmsford, Essex	Boston
Mrs. ..... Garrett Hannah Garrett ..... Garrett		
		Christopher Gibson

Christopher Gibson	of Wendover, county Bucks	Dorchester
Mrs. Mary Gibson		
Elizabeth Gibson	of Saint Andrew the Great, Cambridge	Salem
Ralph Glover	of London	Boston
John Glover	of Rainhill, Lancashire	Dorchester
Mrs. Anne Glover		
Thomas Goldthwaite		Roxbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwaite		
Henry Gosnall	probably of Bury Saint Edmunds, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Mary Gosnall		
John Gosse (Goffe)		Watertown
Mrs. Sarah Gosse		
John Goulworth		
Richard Gridley	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Grace Gridley		
Joseph Gridley		
Abraham Gridley		
Bridget Giver	of Saffron Walden, Essex	Boston
Garrett Haddon		Cambridge, Salisbury
Mrs. Margaret Haddon		
Robert Hale		Charlestown
Mrs. Joan Hale		
John Hall	of Whitechapel, London	Charlestown
Mrs. Joan Hall		
Mrs. Phillippa Hammond		
Robert Harding	probably of Boreham, Essex	Boston
		Thomas Harris

Thomas Harris Mrs. Elizabeth Harris		Charlestown
John Cole	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Rice Cole Mrs. Arrold Cole		Charlestown
Robert Cole	of Navistock, Essex	Roxbury
Samuel Cole Mrs. Anne Cole	of Mersey, Essex	Boston
Edward Converse Mrs. Sarah Converse Phineas Converse John Converse Josiah Converse James Converse Margaret Cooke	probably of Shenfield, Essex	Charlestown
William Cowlishaw Mrs. Anne Cowlishaw	of Nottingham	Boston
John Crabb		
Griffin Crafts Mrs. Alice Crafts Hannah Crafts		Roxbury
John Cranwell	of Woodbridge, Suffolk	Boston
Benjamin Cribb		
James Crugott		
William Dady Mrs. Dorothy Dady	probably of Wanstead, Essex	Charlestown
Edward Deekes Mrs. Jane Deekes		Charlestown
		John Devereux

John Devereux	probably of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk	
Robert Diffy		Watertown
John Dillingham Mrs. Sarah Dillingham Sarah Dillingham	of Bitteswell, Leicestershire	Boston
William Dixon		Boston and York, Maine
John Doggett Mrs. ..... Doggett John Doggett Thomas Doggett		Watertown and Martha's Vineyard
James Downing		
Thomas Dudley Mrs. Dorothy Dudley Samuel Dudley Anne Dudley Patience Dudley Sarah Dudley Mercy Dudley Thomas Dudley	of Yardley, Northamptonshire	Cambridge
..... Dutton		
John Edmonds Mrs. Mary Edmonds		Boston
Bigod Eggleston	of Settrington, Yorkshire	Dorchester, Windsor
Arthur Ellis		
John Elston		Salem
Thomas Fayerweather		Boston
Robert Feake	of London, goldsmith	Watertown
Charles Fiennes		
		Abraham Finch

Abraham Finch Abraham Finch, Jr. Daniel Finch John Finch	of Yorkshire (?)	Watertown
John Firman	of Nayland, Suffolk	Watertown
Giles Firmin Mrs. Martha Firmin	of Nayland, Suffolk	
Edward Fitzrandolph	of Sutton in Ashfield, Notts	Scituate
Thomas Fox		Cambridge
Richard Foxwell Mrs. ..... Foxwell John Foxwell	probably of London, tailor	Boston, Barnstable
Samuel Freeman Mrs. Apphia Freeman Henry Freeman	of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London	Watertown
Thomas French Mrs. Susan French Thomas French, Jr. Alice French Dorcas French Susan French Anne French John French Mary French	of Assington, Suffolk	Boston and Ipswich
Henry Harwood Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood	probably of Shenfield, Essex	Boston
..... Hawke		
John Hawkins		
		William Hawthorne

William Hawthorne	of Binfield, Berks	Dorchester and Salem
Francis Hesselden		
Margaret Hoames		
(Atherton) Hoffe		
Edward Hopwood		
John Horne		Salem
Samuel Hosier	of Colchester, Essex	Watertown
Thomas Howlett	of county Suffolk	Boston
William Hudson	probably of Chatham, Kent	Boston
Mrs. Susan Hudson		
Francis Hudson		
William Hudson		
William Hulbirt		Boston and Northampton
Richard Hutchins		
George Hutchinson	of London	Charlestown
Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson		
Thomas Hutchinson	of London	Charlestown
Matthias Ijons	probably of Roxwell, Essex	Boston
Mrs. Anne Ijons		
Edmund James	of Earls Barton, Northants	Watertown
Mrs. Reana James		
Thomas James	of Earls Barton, Northants	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth James		
William James	of Earls Barton, Northants	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth James		
John Jarvis		Boston
Davy Johnson		Dorchester
		Francis Johnson

Francis Johnson Mrs. Joan Johnson	of London	Salem
Isaac Johnson Lady Arbella Johnson	of Clipsham, Rutland	Boston
John Johnson Mrs. Margaret Johnson		Roxbury
Richard Johnson Mrs. Alice Johnson		Charlestown
Bethia Jones		Boston
Edward Jones	of Chester, mercer	Charlestown
Lewis Kidby Mrs. ..... Kidby ..... Kidby Edward Kidby	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Henry Kingsbury Mrs. Margaret Kingsbury Henry Kingsbury, Jr.	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Thomas Kingsbury		
Nicholas Knapp Mrs. Elinor Knapp	probably of Bures Saint Mary, Suffolk	Watertown
William Knapp Mrs. ..... Knapp John Knapp Anne Knapp Judith Knapp Mary Knapp James Knapp John Knapp William Knapp, Jr.	probably of Bures Saint Mary, Suffolk	Watertown
George Knower	of London	Charlestown Thomas Knower

Thomas Knower	of London, clothier	Charlestown
Edward Lamb		Watertown
Thomas Lamb Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb Thomas Lamb, Jr. John Lamb Samuel Lamb		Roxbury
Roger Lamb		
Henry Lawson		
William Learned Mrs. Judith Learned	probably of Bermondsey, Surrey	Charlestown
William Leatherland		Boston
John Legge		Lynn
Edmond Lockwood Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood ..... Lockwood	of Combs, Suffolk	Cambridge
Robert Lockwood	of Combs, Suffolk	Watertown
Richard Lynton Mrs. ..... Lynton Anna Lynton Lydia Lynton	probably from London	Watertown
Henry Lynn Mrs. Sarah Lynn		Boston
John Masters Mrs. Jane Masters Sarah Masters Lydia Masters Elizabeth Masters Nathaniel Masters Abraham Masters		Watertown
Thomas Matson Mrs. Amy Matson	of London, gunsmith	Boston

Thomas Mayhew	of Tisbury, Wilts	Watertown, Martha's Vineyard
Mrs. ..... Mayhew		
Thomas Mayhew, Jr.		
(Alexander) Miller	probably the servant of Israel Stoughton [1]	
Richard Millet		
John Mills	probably of Lavenham, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Susan Mills		
Joy Mills		
Mary Mills		
John Mills		
Susanna Mills		
Recompense Mills		
Roger Morey	of Dorsetshire	Salem
Ralph Morley	of London	Charlestown
Mrs. Katherine Morley		
Richard Morris	probably of London	Boston
Mrs. Leonora Morris		
Thomas Morris	probably of Nottingham	Boston
Mrs. Sarah Morris		
Mary Morton		
Thomas Moulton		Charlestown
Mrs. Jane Moulton		
Ralph Mousall	probably of London	Charlestown
Mrs. Alice Mousall		
Thomas Munt	probably of Colchester, Essex	Boston
Mrs. Dorothy Munt		
Gregory Nash		Charlestown
Mrs. ..... Nash		
Anne Needham		
		.....Nicolls

[1] *Massachusetts Colonial Records*, I, 100.

..... Nicolls

Increase Nowell Mrs. Parnell Nowell	of London	Charlestown
John Odlin	(*see* Audley)	
John Page Mrs. Phoebe Page John Page, Jr. Daniel Page	of Dedham, Essex	Watertown
Thomas Painter Mrs. Katherine Painter		Boston and Hingham
Abraham Palmer Mrs. Grace Palmer	of Canterbury, Kent	Charlestown
Edward Palsford		
Richard Palsgrave Mrs. Anne Palsgrave John Palsgrave Anna Palsgrave Mary Palsgrave Sarah Palsgrave	probably of London	Charlestown
Robert Parke Mrs. Martha Parke Thomas Parke ..... Parke ..... Parke ..... Parke	probably of Bures, county Suffolk	
Robert Parker		Boston
Capt. Daniel Patrick Mrs. ..... Patrick		Watertown
William Pelham		Boston
James Pemberton Mrs. Alice Pemberton		Charlestown
		John Pemberton

John Pemberton Mrs. Elizabeth Pemberton		Boston
James Penn Mrs. Katherine Penn		Boston
William Penn	of Birmingham, Warwick	Charlestown
James Penniman Mrs. Lydia Penniman	of Widford, county Essex	Boston
Isaac Perry		Boston
Anne Pettit		Salem
Rev. George Phillips Mrs. ..... Phillips Samuel Phillips Abigail Phillips Elizabeth Phillips	of Raynham, Norfolk	Watertown
John Phillips Mrs. Joan Phillips		Dorchester
John Phillips		Plymouth
John Pickering Mrs. Esther Pickering George Pickering John Pickering Joan Pickering	probably of Suffolk	Cambridge
John Pickworth		
John Pierce Mrs. Parnell Pierce Experience Pierce Mercy Pierce Samuel Pierce		Dorchester
Josiah Plaistow	of Ramsden Crays, Essex	Boston
Mrs. Anne Pollard	came from Saffron Walden, Essex, as a girl	
		John Pond

John Pond	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Robert Pond Mrs. Mary Pond	of Groton, Suffolk	Dorchester
John Porter Mrs. Margaret Porter ..... Porter ..... Porter ..... Porter ..... Porter	perhaps of Bromfield, Essex	Roxbury
Abraham Pratt Mrs. Jane Pratt	of London, surgeon	Roxbury
William Pynchon Mrs. Agnes Pynchon John Pynchon Anne Pynchon Mary Pynchon Margaret Pynchon	of Writtle, Essex	Dorchester
Edward Rainsford Mrs. ..... Rainsford		Dorchester
Philip Ratcliffe	probably of London	Salem
Thomas Rawlins Mrs. Mary Rawlins Thomas Rawlins Nathaniel Rawlins John Rawlins Joan Rawlins Mary Rawlins		Roxbury
Thomas Reade Mrs. Priscilla Reade	of Wickford, Essex	Salem
Joseph Reading		Boston
Miles Reading		Boston
..... Reeder		
		John Revell

John Revell		
Robert Reynolds	probably of Boxford, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Mary Reynolds		
Nathaniel Reynolds		
Ruth Reynolds		
Tabitha Reynolds		
Sarah Reynolds		
Ezekiel Richardson	of Westmill, county Herts	Charlestown
Mrs. Susanna Richardson		
Robert Royce	perhaps of Exning, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth Royce		
John Ruggles	probably of Glemsford, Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Frances Ruggles		
..... Ruggles		
Jeffrey Ruggles	of Sudbury, Suffolk	
Mrs. Margaret Ruggles		
John Sales	of Lavenham, Suffolk	Charlestown
Mrs. ..... Sales		
Phoebe Sales		
Sir Richard Saltonstall	of London	Watertown
Richard Saltonstall, Jr.		
Samuel Saltonstall		
Robert Saltonstall		
Rosamond Saltonstall		
Grace Saltonstall		
Robert Sampson		
John Sanford	perhaps of High Ongar, Essex	Boston
Rev. Giles Saxton	of Yorkshire	Charlestown
Robert Scott		Boston
John Seaman		Watertown
		Robert Seely

Robert Seely		Watertown
..... Sargeant		
Robert Sharpe	of Roxwell, Essex	Boston
Thomas Sharpe Mrs. ..... Sharpe ..... Sharpe Thomas Sharpe	of London, leather-seller	Boston
..... Shut		
..... Simpson		
..... Smead Mrs. Judith Smead William Smead	of Coggeshall, Essex	
..... Smith Mrs. ..... Smith ..... Smith ..... Smith	of Buxhall, Suffolk	
Francis Smyth Mrs. ..... Smyth	perhaps of Dunmow, Essex	Roxbury
Isaac Stearns Mrs. Mary Stearns John Stearns Abigail Stearns Elizabeth Stearns Hannah Stearns	of Stoke Nayland, Suffolk	Watertown
Elias Stileman Mrs. Judith Stileman Elias Stileman, Jr.	of Saint Andrew Undershaft, London	Salem
Israel Stoughton Mrs. Elizabeth Stoughton	of Coggeshall, Essex	Dorchester
Thomas Stoughton Mrs. ..... Stoughton	of Coggeshall, Essex	Dorchester

William Sumner

William Sumner Mrs. Mary Sumner William Sumner, Jr.	of Bicester, Oxford	Dorchester
Philip Swaddon		Watertown
Anna Swanson		
William Talmadge Mrs.	of Newton Stacey, Hants	Boston
Gregory Taylor Mrs. Achsah Taylor		Watertown
John Taylor Mrs. ..... Taylor ..... Taylor	of Haverhill, Suffolk	Boston
William Timewell		
Edward Tomlins	of London	Lynn
Nathaniel Turner	probably of London	Saugus
Robert Turner	probably of Southwark, Surrey	Boston
Arthur Tyndal	of Great Maplestead, Essex	Boston
Capt. John Underhill Mrs. Helen Underhill	of Holland	Boston
William Vassall Mrs. Anne Vassall Judith Vassall Francis Vassall John Vassall Anne Vassall	of Prittlewell, Essex	Charlestown
Thomas Wade		
Robert Walker Mrs. Sarah Walker	of Manchester, Lancashire	Boston
..... Wall Mrs. ..... Wall		
		Thomas Ward

Thomas Ward	probably of Bedingham, Norfolk	Dedham
John Warren Mrs. Margaret Warren	of Nayland, Suffolk	Watertown
William Waterbury Mrs. Alice Waterbury	of Sudbury, Suffolk	Boston
John Waters Mrs. Frances Waters Mary Waters ..... Waters ..... Waters	of Nayland, Suffolk	Charlestown
..... Weaver		
Richard Webb Mrs. Elizabeth Webb	of Nayland, Suffolk	Cambridge
Jonas Weed		Watertown
Joist Weillust	of Holland	Boston
Robert Weldon Mrs. Elizabeth Weldon		Charlestown
Francis Weston Mrs. Margaret Weston Lucy Weston		Salem
Samuel Wilbore Mrs. Anne Wilbore		Boston
Mrs. Prudence Wilkinson Sarah Wilkinson John Wilkinson Elizabeth Wilkinson		Charlestown
Thomas Williams		Charlestown
Thomas Williams *als* Harris Robert Williams		
..... Wilsby		
		Rev. John Wilson

Rev. JOHN WILSON	of Sudbury, Suffolk	Boston
DAVID WILTON		Dorchester
Elizabeth Wing		
JOHN WINTHROP	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Henry Winthrop		
Stephen Winthrop		
Samuel Winthrop		
WILLIAM WOODS		Boston
JOHN WOOLRICH	probably of London	Charlestown
Mrs. Sarah Woolrich		
..... WORMWOOD		
RICHARD WRIGHT	of Stepney, Middlesex	Boston
Mrs. Margaret Wright		
Elinor Wright		
ROBERT WRIGHT	of London	Boston

LYON. This ship was famous in the history of the early emigration to Massachusetts, and her Master was equally noted for his skillful seamanship and his sympathy with the policy of the Puritan leaders. In 1630, 1631, and 1632 she made four voyages hither in quick succession under his command with the regularity and safety of a ferry, and on one of them saved the new settlement from starvation and death by her timely arrival with provisions and anti-scorbutics. The official connection of the *Lyon* with the Winthrop Fleet is of the same character as related of the *Mary and John*, as both were doubtless approved by the Governor and Assistants. In his letter of March 28, 1630, to his wife, written from the *Arbella*, off the Isle of Wight, after noting the sailing of the *Mary and John*, Winthrop wrote: 'and the ship which goes from Bristowe

Bristowe (Bristol) carrieth about eighty persons.' [1] This was the *Lyon* and she probably sailed from that port to accommodate passengers living in the West Counties — Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwick, Gloucestershire, and Somerset. That they were authorized to settle in the limits of the Bay Patent seems assured as there is no evidence to the contrary following their arrival. The date of her departure is not known (probably in March) but her arrival at Salem is reported 'in the latter part of May,' [2] some time before the *Arbella* reached that port. The identity of this ship is not established as there were several of her name in existence at that period. In view of her valuable services to the Colony it is to be hoped that the necessary search may be made to fix her home port, previous history, tonnage, and ownership.

Of Captain William Peirce, her Master, more particulars are known. He had sailed to Plymouth in 1623 as Master of the *Anne* of London, bringing the last lot of passengers to the Pilgrim settlement. He was then a resident of Ratcliffe, parish of Stepney, London, and at that date was about thirty-one years old. He made a voyage to Salem in 1629 as Master of the *Mayflower* (not the Pilgrim ship) and thereafter he was in constant traffic in passengers and merchandise across the Atlantic. He took up his residence in Boston in 1632 and was admitted freeman May 14, 1634.[3] His wife, Bridget, joined the church February 2, 1632/3; perhaps a second wife, as a William Peirce, mariner of Whitechapel, was licensed in 1615 to marry Margaret Gibbs. Whitechapel and Stepney are adjoining parishes. He became a Town and Colony official and was engaged in coastwise shipping thereafter. He compiled an Almanac for New England which was the second issue in 1639 from the Daye press at Cambridge. In 1641 he was killed by the Spaniards while on a voyage to the island of New Providence,

[1] L.L.W., I, 388. [2] Bradford, II, 67. [3] M.C.R., I, 369.

dence, Bahamas Group, whither he was taking passengers for settlement.[1]

MARY AND JOHN, Thomas Chubb, Master. She sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, with one hundred and forty passengers from the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon under the patronage of the Reverend John White. She arrived at Nantasket May 30, and all the passengers settled at Mattapan which was renamed Dorchester.[2] There is no list of the emigrants, but the following persons are believed to have come in this ship according to evidences from contemporary authorities. All settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts.[3]

Thomas Baskom

Aaron Cooke

Roger Clapp

Nicholas Denslow
Mrs. Elizabeth Denslow
..... Denslow

George Dyer
Mrs. ..... Dyer
Elizabeth Dyer
Mary Dyer

John Drake
Mrs. Elizabeth Drake
Job Drake
John Drake
Jacob Drake
..... Drake

Nathaniel Duncan

1 Banks: *The Winthrop Fleet of 1630*, p. 106.
2 Clapp: *Memoirs*.
3 Banks: *The Winthrop Fleet*, pp. 100–05.

Nathaniel Duncan — of Exeter, Devon
Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan
Peter Duncan
Nathaniel Duncan, Jr.

Thomas Ford — of Simsbury, Dorset
Mrs. Elizabeth Ford
Joanna Ford
Abigail Ford
Mary Ford
Hepsibah Ford

Humphrey Gallop — of Mosterton, Dorset
Mrs. Anne Gallop

John Gallop — of Mosterton, Dorset
Mrs. Christobel Gallop
John Gallop, Jr.
Joan Gallop

Giles Gibbes
Mrs. Katherine Gibbes
Gregory Gibbes
Jacob Gibbes
Samuel Gibbes
Benjamin Gibbes
Sarah Gibbes

Jonathan Gillett

John Greenway
Mrs. Mary Greenway
Anne Greenway
Elizabeth Greenway
Susanna Greenway
Katherine Greenway
Mary Greenway

William Hannum — of Dorchester, Dorset

William Hill — of Lyme Regis, Dorset
Mrs. Sarah Hill
William Hill, Jr.

William Hill, Jr.
Ignatius Hill
James Hill

JOHN HOLMAN — of Swyre, Dorset

JOHN HOSKINS
Mrs. ..... Hoskins
John Hoskins, Jr.
Thomas Hoskins

GEORGE HULL — of Crewkerne, Somerset
Mrs. Thomasine Hull
Josias Hull
Mary Hull
Martha Hull
Elizabeth Hull
Naomi Hull
Cornelius Hull

WILLIAM LOVELL
Mrs. Wyborough Lovell

ROGER LUDLOW — of Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire
Mrs. ..... Ludlow
Jonathan Ludlow
Joseph Ludlow
Roger Ludlow, Jr.
Anne Ludlow
Mary Ludlow
Sarah Ludlow

Rev. JOHN MAVERICK — of Beaworthy, Devon
Mrs. Mary Maverick
Elias Maverick
Moses Maverick
Antipas Maverick
Abigail Maverick
Mary Maverick
Margaret Maverick

JOHN MORE

GEORGE PHELPS

George Phelps

William Phelps
Mrs. Anne Phelps
William Phelps, Jr.
Samuel Phelps
Nathaniel Phelps
Sarah Phelps

Humphrey Pinney
Mrs. ..... Pinney

Eltweed Pomeroy — of Beaminster, Dorset
Mrs. ..... Pomeroy
..... Pomeroy

Thomas Richards — of Pitminster, Somerset
Mrs. Welthian Richards
John Richards
James Richards
Mary Richards
Anne Richards
Alice Richards

William Rockwell — of Fitzhead, Somerset
Mrs. Susanna Rockwell
John Rockwell
Ruth Rockwell

Dr. Brian Rossiter

Edward Rossiter — of Combe Saint Nicholas, Somerset
Mrs. ..... Rossiter
Jane Rossiter
..... Rossiter

Richard Southcote — of Mohuns Ottery, Devon

Richard Sylvester

Stephen Terry — of Dorchester, Dorset
Mrs. ..... Terry
..... Terry

John Tilley

John Tilley	of Chilthorne, Somerset
Mrs. ..... Tilley	
Nicholas Upsall	of Dorchester, Dorset
Mrs. Dorothy Upsall	
Rev. John Warham	of Exeter, Devon
Mrs. ..... Warham	
Mary Warham	
Susanna Warham	
Henry Way	of Bridport, Dorset
Mrs. Elizabeth Way	
Samuel Way	
Richard Way	
Henry Way	
Susanna Way	
Roger Williams	probably W. Harptree, Somerset
Mrs. (Lydia) Williams	
Henry Wolcott	of Tolland, Somerset
Mrs. Elizabeth Wolcott	
John Wolcott	
Anna Wolcott	
Henry Wolcott, Jr.	
George Wolcott	

THOMAS AND WILLIAM, Captain William Bundick, Master, sailed from Gravesend in May and arrived July 1. She was called 'Mr. Huson's ship.' [1]

HANDMAID. This ship left London August 10 and arrived at Plymouth October 29, with sixty passengers.[2]

GIFT,

[1] *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, II, 43; Bradford, II, 114 *n.*

[2] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 53.

GIFT, Captain..... Brook, Master. Arrived August 20 at Charlestown. 'She had been twelve weeks at sea and lost one passenger.'[1] She was called 'the French ship.'

FRIENDSHIP. This vessel arrived 'aboute the midle of Sommer' in the Bay.[2] The only known passenger was TIMOTHY HATHERLY.

SWIFT, Stephen Reekes, Master, of seventy tons. She sailed from Bristol in April for Saco and Casco Bay in Maine with passengers and freight.[3] It is probable that the following named emigrants came in her:

GEORGE CLEEVES	of Shrewsbury, vintner	Casco Bay
Mrs. Joan Cleeves		
Elizabeth Cleeves		
THOMAS LEWIS	of Shrewsbury, vintner	Saco
Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis		
Thomas Lewis		
Mary Lewis		
Judith Lewis		
Elizabeth Lewis		

1631

LYON, William Peirce, Master, sailed from Bristol December 1, 1630, and arrived February 5, with 'about twenty passengers and two hundred tons of goods.'[4]

Rev. ROGER WILLIAMS

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 51. [2] Bradford, II, 99.
[3] P.R.O. High Court of Admiralty Examinations, vol. 49.
[4] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 57.

Rev. Roger Williams		Salem
Mrs. Mary Williams		
John Throckmorton		Salem
Mrs. Rebecca Throckmorton		
John Throckmorton		
Patience Throckmorton		
John Perkins	of Hilmorton, Warwick	Boston
Mrs. Judith Perkins		
John Perkins		
Elizabeth Perkins		
Mary Perkins		
Thomas Perkins		
Jacob Perkins		
Edmond Onge	of Lavenham, Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Frances Onge		
Simon Onge		
Jacob Onge		
William Parke		Roxbury

WHITE ANGEL, sailed from Bristol for Saco, Maine, and arrived in July 'with cattle and provisions for the Bay and Plymouth.' [1]

Isaac Allerton	(returning from England)
..... Southcott	(returning from England)

FRIENDSHIP. She sailed from Barnstaple in May and arrived July 14 at Boston.[2]

PLOUGH OF WOOLWICH,

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 65. [2] Bradford, II, 174.

PLOUGH OF WOOLWICH, sixty tons, Captain..... Graves, Master. She sailed from London and arrived July 6 at Nantasket. She brought the 'Company of Husbandmen,' destined for the Province of Maine, having a patent of forty square miles about Casco Bay and the Kennebec River. They were dissatisfied with the country and removed to Massachusetts.[1] She brought ten passengers.

LYON, William Peirce, Master. She left London about August 23 and arrived at Nantasket November 2, bringing 'in all about sixty persons.'[2] The following named are known to have come in her:

Mrs. Margaret Winthrop (wife of the Governor)		Boston
Adam Winthrop		
Anne Winthrop		
John Winthrop, Jr.	of Groton, Suffolk	Boston
Rev. John Elliot	of Nazing, Essex	Roxbury
Philip Elliot	of Nazing, Essex	Roxbury
Richard Lyman	of High Ongar, Essex	Roxbury
Mrs. Sarah Lyman		
Phyllis Lyman		
Richard Lyman, Jr.		
Sarah Lyman		
John Lyman		
Robert Lyman		
Samuel Wakeman		Roxbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Wakeman		

It

[1] V. C. Sanborn, in *Genealogist*, xix, 270.

[2] Winthrop: *Journal*, i, 70.

It is thought that the following emigrants came in this ship as they appeared in Cambridge shortly after:

John Steele	of Fairstead, county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. Rachel Steele		
Samuel Steele		
John Steele		
Hannah Steele		
George Steele	of Fairstead, county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. Margery Steele		
Margery Steele		
Joan Steele		
Mary Steele		
James Steele		
Andrew Warner	of county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. ..... Warner		
Mary Warner		
Andrew Warner		
Stephen Hart		Cambridge
Nicholas Clark	perhaps of Nazing, county Essex	Cambridge

1632

WHALE, Captain..... Graves, Master. She sailed from Southampton April 8 and arrived May 26, with 'about thirty passengers, all in health.' [1]

Rev. John Wilson	(returning)	Boston
John Smith		
Mrs. Anne Smith		
..... Smith		
		Anthony Jupe

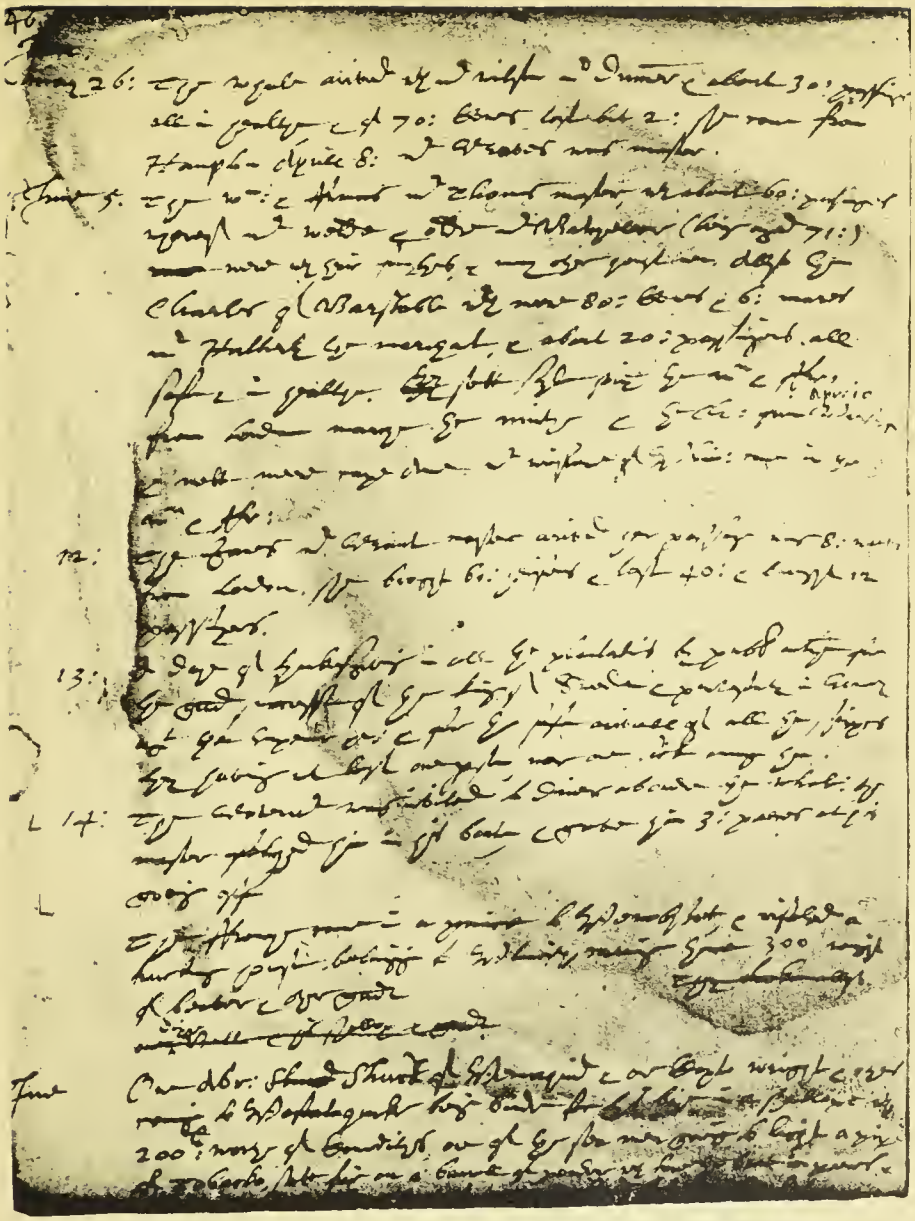
[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 80.

Anthony Jupe	of London	
Nathaniel Merriman	of London	Wallingford, Connecticut
Richard Dummer	of Bishopstoke, Southants	Roxbury
Nathaniel Harris		
John Smyth		

WILLIAM AND FRANCIS, Captain..... Thomas, Master. She left London March 9 and arrived June 5, 'with about sixty passengers.' [1]

Rev. Thomas Weld	of Terling, county Essex	Roxbury
Mrs. Margaret Weld		
John Weld		
Thomas Weld		
Samuel Weld		
Edmund Weld		
Rev. Stephen Bachiler	of Newton Stacy, county Hants	Saugus
Mrs. Helen Bachiler		
John Sanborn		
William Sanborn		
Stephen Sanborn		
Thomas Paine		
Thomas Woodford		Roxbury
Thomas Thomas		Springfield
Edward Winslow	(returning from England)	Plymouth
John Smalley		Plymouth
John Whetstone		Scituate
		William Hill

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 80–81; *Gen. Reg.*, XII, 274.



PAGE OF WINTHROP JOURNAL NOTING UNDER DATE OF JUNE 5
THE ARRIVAL OF THE WILLIAM AND FRANCIS IN 1632

William Hill	of Upminster, county Essex	Roxbury
Rev. William Perkins	of London	Roxbury
Walter Harris	of London	Plymouth
Joseph Mannering		
John Levin		
Thomas Oliver		Boston
Mrs. Anne Oliver		
John Oliver		
James Oliver		
Peter Oliver		
..... Oliver		
..... Oliver		
Thomas Hayward		
John Hart		
William Norton		
Robert Gamlin	probably from Kent	Roxbury
Mary Gamlin		
Robert Gamlin, Jr.		
Mrs. Elizabeth Gamlin		
John Mayo		
Christopher Hussey	of Dorking, county Surrey	Saugus and Hampton, New Hampshire
Mrs. Theodate Hussey		
Stephen Hussey		
Mrs. Mary Hussey	mother	

CHARLES. Sailed from Barnstaple April 10 and arrived June 5 at Boston, 'with about twenty passengers, all safe and

and in health.'[1] The only passenger whose name has been preserved is

Timothy Hatherly	of Barnstaple, county Devon	Plymouth

The following emigrants probably came in this ship, as they came this year:

Matthew Allyn	of Braunton, county Devon	Cambridge
Mrs. Margaret Allyn		
Mary Allyn		
John Allyn		

JAMES, Captain..... Grant, Master. Sailed from London about the first week in April, and arrived at Boston June 5. She 'brought twelve passengers.'[2]

John Bancroft	
Mrs. Jane Bancroft	
Hugh Mosier	Casco Bay, Maine
Henry Sherborne	Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Sarah Jones	
John Greene	Charlestown
Mrs. Perseverance Greene of Amsterdam	
John Greene	
Jacob Greene	
Abigail Greene	
Joseph Greene	

LYON,

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 81. [2] *Ibid.*

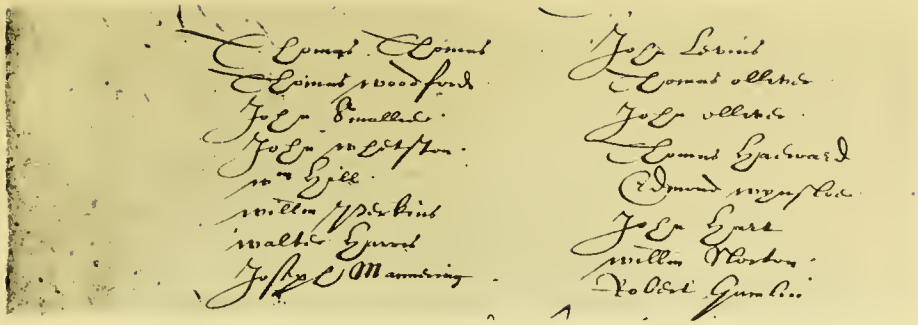
LYON, William Peirce, Master, sailed from London June 22 and arrived September 16 at Boston. 'He brought one hundred and twenty three passengers, whereof fifty children, all in health. They had been twelve weeks aboard and eight weeks from Land's End.' [1]

William Wadsworth	of Braintree, county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. ..... Wadsworth		
Sarah Wadsworth		
William Wadsworth		
Mary Wadsworth		
John Wadsworth		
John Talcott	of Braintree, county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. Dorothy Talcott		
John Talcott		
Mary Talcott		
Joseph Roberts		
John Cogswell	of Halstead, county Essex	Roxbury
Mrs. Mary Cogswell		
Robert Shelley		Roxbury
Mrs. Anne Shelley		
John Watson		Roxbury
William Heath		Roxbury
Mrs. Mary Heath		
Isaac Heath		
Mary Heath		
Anna Heath		
Richard Allis		
Thomas Ufford	of Newbourne, county Suffolk	Springfield
Mrs. Isabel Ufford		John Ufford

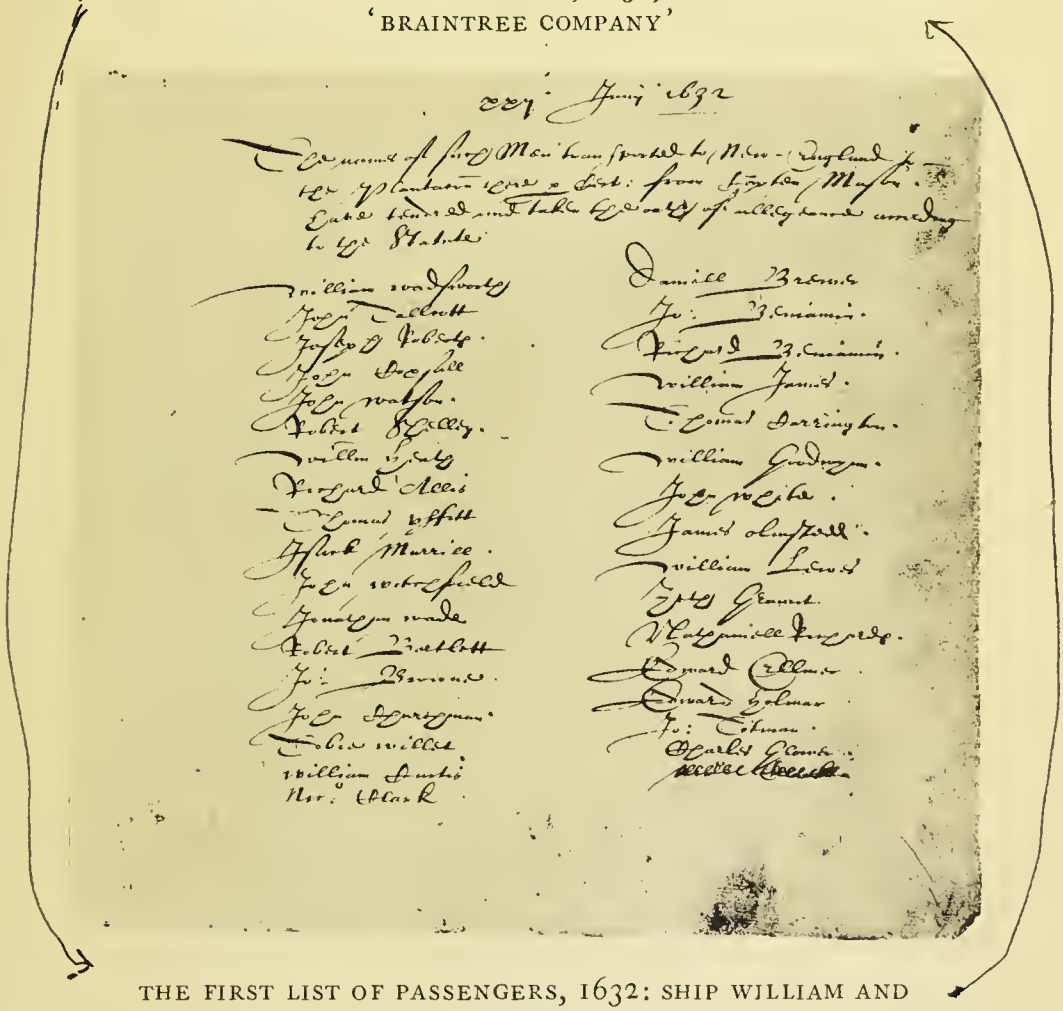
[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 92.

John Ufford
Isabel Ufford

Isaac Morrill Mrs. ..... Morrill Sarah Morrill Katherine Morrill	of Hatfield Broadoak, Essex	Roxbury
John Witchfield Mrs. ..... Witchfield	of London	Dorchester
Jonathan Wade Mrs. Susanna Wade	of Northampton	Charlestown
Robert Bartlett		
John Whipple	of Bocking, Essex	Dorchester
John Browne Mrs. Dorothy Browne Mary Browne John Browne James Browne William Browne		Plymouth
John Churchman		
Thomas Willett	of Yarmouth, Norfolk	Plymouth
John Totman		Roxbury
Nathaniel Richards Mrs. ..... Richards		Cambridge
William Curtis Mrs. Sarah Curtis Thomas Curtis Mary Curtis John Curtis Philip Curtis	of Nazing, county Essex	Roxbury
Nicholas Clark		Cambridge
		Daniel Brewer



LIST OF PASSENGERS ON SHIP LYON, 1632, WITH NAMES OF THE 'BRAINTREE COMPANY'



THE FIRST LIST OF PASSENGERS, 1632: SHIP WILLIAM AND FRANCIS

Daniel Brewer Mrs. Joanna Brewer Daniel Brewer Anne Brewer Joanna Brewer		Roxbury
John Brewer	of county Sussex	Cambridge
John Benjamin Mrs. Abigail Benjamin	of Heathfield Sussex	
William James		
Edward Carrington		Charlestown
William Goodwin Mrs. ..... Goodwin Elizabeth Goodwin	of Bocking, county Essex	Cambridge
Ozias Goodwin Mrs. ..... Goodwin William Goodwin	of Bocking, county Essex	Cambridge
John White Mrs. Mary White Nathaniel White Mary White		Cambridge
James Olmstead Mrs. Joyce Olmstead Nehemiah Olmstead Nicholas Olmstead Richard Olmstead John Olmstead Rebecca Olmstead	of Fairstead, county Essex	Cambridge
Seth Grant		
William Lewis Mrs. Felix Lewis William Lewis		Cambridge
Edward Elmore	perhaps from London	Cambridge Mrs. ..... Elmore

Mrs. ..... Elmore
Richard Elmore
Edward Elmore

EDWARD HOLMAN of Clapham, county Surrey Plymouth

CHARLES GLOVER Salem

1633

WILLIAM, William Trevor, Master, 'arrived at Plymouth with some passengers and goods for the Massachusetts Bay.' [1]

TIMOTHY HATHERLY (returning) Scituate

....., John Corbin, Master. Arrived at Piscataqua 'with passengers.' [2]

WILLIAM AND JANE, William Burdock, Master. She came from London in April and arrived in Boston 'in six weeks and brought thirty passengers.' [3]

ELIZABETH BONAVENTURE, John Graves, Master, left Yarmouth, Norfolk, the first week in May and arrived at Boston on June 15, 'with ninety five passengers.' [4] The following

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 99; *Documentary History of New York*, I, 73, 93.
[2] 3 M.H.S. Coll., IX, 262.
[3] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 100. [4] *Ibid.*, I, 102.

following emigrants from Hingham, Norfolk, who arrived this year probably came in this ship:

Edmond Hobart	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Charlestown
Mrs. Margaret Hobart		
Nazareth Hobart		
Edmond Hobart		
Thomas Hobart		
Joshua Hobart		
Rebecca Hobart		
Sarah Hobart		
Henry Gibbs	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Charlestown
Ralph Smith	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Charlestown
Nicholas Jacob	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Mary Jacob		
John Jacob		
Mary Jacob		
Thomas Chubbock	of Hardingham, county Norfolk	Charlestown
Mrs. Alice Chubbock		
Sarah Chubbock		
Rebecca Chubbock		
Mrs. Elishua Crowe		Charlestown
Simon Huntington	of Norwich, county Norfolk	Roxbury
Mrs. Margaret Huntington		
Christopher Huntington		
Anne Huntington		
Simon Huntington		
Thomas Huntington		

....., arrived

....., arrived at Boston July 24, after a voyage of twelve weeks from Weymouth, England, 'with about eighty passengers who sate down at Dorchester.' [1] The only passenger positively known is:

George Way	of Dorchester, Dorset	Dorchester

The following named persons probably came in this ship, as they were granted lots in Dorchester immediately after its arrival:

John Cogan Mrs. Abigail Cogan Abigail Cogan	of Saint Petrock, Exeter, Devon	Dorchester
John Hill	of Lyme Regis, Dorset	Dorchester
Elias Parkman	of Sidmouth, Devon	Dorchester
John Rockett	of Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Richard Rockett	of Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Philip Randall Mrs. Joan Randall Philip Randall Philura Randall	of Allington, Dorset	Windsor
Aquila Purchase Mrs. Anne Purchase Oliver Purchase Sarah Purchase	of Dorchester, Dorset	Dorchester
William Horsford		

WELCOME. She probably sailed from Plymouth, Devon, in January

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 103; comp. Banks MSS.

January of this year and arrived at Richmond Island, Maine, with the Trelawny colony to begin a settlement there.

JOHN WINTER
Mrs. ..... Winter
Sarah Winter

MARY AND JANE, ... Rose, Master. 'She came from London in seven weeks and brought one hundred and ninety six passengers.' [1] A number came from Kent.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON
Mrs. Mary Coddington

GRIFFIN. This ship of 300 tons arrived September 4, 'Having been eight weeks from the Downs. She brought about two hundred passengers.' [2]

Rev. JOHN COTTON Mrs. Sarah Cotton	of Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston
Rev. THOMAS HOOKER Mrs. Susanna Hooker John Hooker Samuel Hooker Sarah Hooker Joanna Hooker Mary Hooker	of Tilton, county Leicester	Cambridge
WILLIAM PEIRCE		
ATHERTON HOUGH Mrs. Elizabeth Hough Samuel Hough	of Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston
		JOHN HAYNES

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 100. [2] *Ibid.*, I, 105–06.

John Haynes	of Copford Hall, Essex	Cambridge
Theophilus Cushing	of Hingham, county Norfolk	
Rev. Samuel Stone Mrs..... Stone Rebecca Stone Mary Stone Sarah Stone	of Hertford, county Herts	Cambridge
Joseph Mygatt Mrs. Anne Mygatt (John Colt)	of Roxwell, county Essex (?)	Watertown
Thomas Leverett Mrs. Anne Leverett John Leverett Jane Leverett Anne Leverett	of Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston
Edmund Quincy Mrs. Judith Quincy Edmund Quincy	of Wigsthorpe, county Northants	Boston

BIRD, ... Yates, Master, arrived at Boston September 4, having been 'twelve weeks at sea, being at her first coming out driven Northerly to fifty three.' [1]

JAMES, ... Grant, Master, arrived at Salem October 10, 'having been but eight weeks between Gravesend and Salem. She brought about thirty for Virginia and about twenty for this place.' [2]

Rev. William Leveridge

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 107. [2] *Ibid.*, I, 111.

Rev. William Leveridge	of Drawlington, county Warwick	Dover, New Hampshire
Thomas Wiggin	(returning to New England)	Dover, New Hampshire
Mrs. Katherine Wiggin		
Thomas Wiggin, Jr.		
Mary Wiggin		

....., ... two ships, names unknown, 'making ready' at Barnstaple, Devon, in April, were reported in the late fall as ready 'to bring passengers & catell for to plant in the bay.'[1]

JONAS of London, John Crowther, Master, of three hundred and forty tons. She was chartered March 4 for a voyage to 'Charlestowne or Boston Towne,' but it is not known when she arrived or whether she brought passengers.

1634

HERCULES, John Kiddey, Master. She left London March 24, and Southampton, April 18, with twelve passengers.[2]

John Anthony	of Hampstead, Middlesex	Portsmouth, Rhode Island
Nathaniel Davis		
Robert Early		
William Elliot		
		William Fifield

[1] 3 M.H.S. Coll., IX, 262.

[2] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 127; Records of the Privy Council.

William Fifield		Hampton, New Hampshire
Thomas Foster	of Ipswich, county Suffolk	Boston
William Foster	of Ipswich, county Suffolk	Ipswich
Matthew Hewlett		
George King		
William Latcome		
Henry Phelps		Salem
Thomas Rider		Weymouth

CLEMENT AND JOB
REFORMATION
TRUE LOVE
ELIZABETH BONAVENTURE
SEA FLOWER
PLANTER
NEPTUNE

These ships 'bound for New England & now lying in the River of Thames,' were held by order of the Privy Council on February 22, 'untill further order.' On February 28 they were released under bond of £100 to conform to certain 'articles.' It is probable that most of them came into Boston during the week of May 12–17 'with store of passengers and cattle.' [1] Winthrop said they had enjoyed a 'short passage.' Of the 'store' of passengers less than a score is known.

Samuel Greenhill	of Staplehurst, county Kent	Hartford
Mrs. ..... Greenhill		
Rebecca Greenhill		
		Simon Willard

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 125.

Simon Willard Mrs. Mary Willard Mary Willard	of Horsmonden, county Kent	Cambridge
Timothy Stanley Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley Timothy Stanley	of Ashford, county Kent	Cambridge
Thomas Stanley	of Ashford, county Kent	Cambridge
John Stanley Mrs. ..... Stanley John Stanley ..... Stanley Ruth Stanley	of Ashford, county Kent	Cambridge
William Pantry Mrs. Hannah Pantry John Pantry	of Staplehurst, county Kent	Cambridge

....., a ship, name unknown, arrived at Pemaquid, Maine, the latter part of April, 'which brought thirty passengers for this place.' [1]

'In June of this year there arrived here fourteen great ships and one at Salem.' [2] These included some of those detained by the Privy Council as previously noted. In one of these ships came:

John Humphrey, *Esq.* 37 Lady Susan Humphrey Sarah Humphrey	of Chaldon, Dorset, gent.	Salem John Humphrey

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 123. [2] *Ibid.*, I, 127.

John Humphrey
Dorcas Humphrey
Ann Humphrey

MARY AND JOHN, Robert Sayres, Master, sailed from Southampton March 24, 1633/4, but the time of her arrival is not recorded.[1]

William Tracey		
John Marsh		
John Luff		
Henry Trask		
William Moody Mrs. Sarah Moody Joshua Moody		Ipswich
Robert Seaver		Roxbury
Thomas Avery		Salem
Henry Travers		Newbury
Thomas Sweet		
Rev. John Woodbridge	of Stanton, county Wilts	Ipswich
Thomas West		
Thomas Savery	of Highworth, county Wilts	Plymouth
William Savery	of Highworth, county Wilts	Plymouth
Christopher Osgood	of Marlborough, county Wilts	Ipswich
Mrs. Margery Osgood		
		Joseph Miles

[1] Drake: *Founders of New England*, 70–71.

Joseph Miles		Salem
William Newby		
Robert Newman		
Thomas Newman		Ipswich
Mrs. ..... Newman		
John Newman		
William Clarke		
Nicholas Easton		Ipswich
Mrs. ..... Easton		
Richard Kent		Ipswich
Mrs. Jane Kent		
Mary Kent		
Richard Kent		
William Ballard		Salem
Abraham Mussey		
John Mussey		
William Franklin		Newbury
Matthew Gillett		Salem
Thomas Cole		Salem
Mrs. Anna Cole		
Rev. Thomas Parker		Newbury
John Spencer		Ipswich
William Spencer		
Henry Short		Ipswich
William Hibbens	of Boston, county Lincoln	Boston
Mrs. Anne Hibbens		
Henry Lunt		Newbury
Joseph Pope		Salem
		Philip Fowler

Philip Fowler	of Marlborough, county Wilts	Ipswich
Mrs. Mary Fowler		
Mary Fowler		
Samuel Fowler		
Hester Fowler		
Joseph Fowler		
Thomas Fowler		
Richard Jacob		Ipswich
Daniel Ladd		Salisbury
Robert Kingman		Ipswich
John Bartlett		
Robert Coker		Newbury
Stephen Jordan		Salisbury
John Godfrey		
Rev. James Noyes	of Cholderton, county Wilts	Newbury
Mrs. Sarah Noyes		
Nicholas Noyes		
Richard Browne		Ipswich
Mrs. Edith Browne		
George Browne		
Richard Littlehale		Newbury
Richard Reynolds		
William White		
John Wheeler	of Salisbury, county Wilts	Salisbury
Mrs. Anne Wheeler		
David Wheeler		
Anne Wheeler		
Roger Wheeler		
		Elizabeth Wheeler

Elizabeth Wheeler
Mercy Wheeler

ADRIAN VINCENT

GRIFFIN. This ship arrived at Boston September (18), with about one hundred passengers and cattle for the plantations.[1]

Rev. JOHN LOTHROP	from London	Scituate
Mrs. ..... Lothrop		
Thomas Lothrop		
Samuel Lothrop		
Joseph Lothrop		
John Lothrop		
Benjamin Lothrop		
Jane Lothrop		
Barbara Lothrop		
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON	of Alford, county Lincoln	Boston
Mrs. Anne Hutchinson		
Edward Hutchinson		
Faith Hutchinson		
Bridget Hutchinson		
William Hutchinson		
Samuel Hutchinson		
Anne Hutchinson		
Mary Hutchinson		
Susanna Hutchinson		
Rev. ZACHARIAH SYMMES	of Canterbury, county Kent	Charlestown
Mrs. Sarah Symmes		
William Symmes		
Mary Symmes		
Elizabeth Symmes		
Huldah Symmes		
Hannah Symmes		
Rebecca Symmes		

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 134.

William Bartholomew Mrs. Mary Bartholomew		Ipswich
Nathaniel Heaton Mrs. Elizabeth Heaton Samuel Heaton Jabez Heaton Leah Heaton Mary Heaton	of Alford, county Lincoln	Boston
Thomas Lynde Mrs. Margaret Lynde Thomas Lynde Henry Lynde	of Dunstable, county Bedford	Charlestown
William Haines	of Dunstable, county Bedford	Salem
Richard Haines	of Dunstable, county Bedford	Salem

HERCULES of Sandwich, John Witherley, Master, sailed in the spring of this year, and is probably the *Hercules* 'of Dover' mentioned by Winthrop as being here in the summer.'[1]

Nathaniel Tilden Mrs. Lydia Tilden Joseph Tilden Mary Tilden Sarah Tilden Judith Tilden Lydia Tilden Stephen Tilden Thomas Tilden Thomas Lapham George Sutton	of Tenterden	Scituate

Edward Ford

[1] *Journal*, I, 127; comp. Gen. Reg. LXXV, 217 and LXXIX, 107.

Edward Ford		
Edward Jenkins		
James Bennett		
Sarah Couchman		
Mary Perien		
JONAS AUSTIN	of Tenterden	Cambridge
Mrs. Constance Austin		
Jonas Austin		
Mary Austin		
Lydia Robinson		
ROBERT BROOKE	of Maidstone, mercer	Marblehead
Mrs. Anne Brooke		
Thomas Brooke		
John Brooke		
Samuel Brooke		
Elizabeth Brooke		
Dorothy Brooke		
Abraham Gallant		
James Gallant		
THOMAS HEYWOOD	of Aylesford, tailor	Cambridge
Mrs. Susan Heyward		
Thomas Heyward		
John Heyward		
Elizabeth Heyward		
Susan Heyward		
Martha Heyward		
WILLIAM WITHERELL	of Maidstone, schoolmaster	Charlestown
Mrs. Mary Witherell		
Samuel Witherell		
Daniel Witherell		
Thomas Witherell		
Anne Richards		
FAINTNOT WINES	of Ashford, hempdresser	Charlestown
THOMAS BONNEY	of Sandwich, shoemaker	Charlestown
		HENRY EWELL

Henry Ewell	of Sandwich, shoemaker	Scituate
William Hatch	of Sandwich, merchant	Sandwich
Mrs. Jane Hatch		
Walter Hatch		
John Hatch		
William Hatch		
Anne Hatch		
Jane Hatch		
William Holmes		
Joseph Ketcherell		
Robert Jennings		
Simon Sutton		
Lydia Wells		
Samuel Hinckley	of Tenterden	Scituate
Mrs. Sarah Hinckley		
Elizabeth Hincle, a kinswoman		
Isaac Cole	of Sandwich, carpenter	Charlestown
Mrs. Joan Cole		
Isaac Cole		
Jane Cole		
Rose Tritton	of Ashford	
Thomas Champion	of Ashford	
Thomas Besbeech	of Sandwich	Cambridge
Mary Besbeech		
Alice Besbeech		
Elizabeth Iggleden		
Jane Iggleden		
Sarah Iggleden		
John Iggleden		
Thomas Nealwy		
Joseph Pacheing (Patchen)		
Agnes Love		
John Lewis	of Tenterden	Scituate
Mrs. Sarah Lewis		
Parnell Harris	of Bow, London	
		James Sayers

James Sayers	of Northbourne, tailor	
Comfort Starr	of Ashford, chirurgeon	Cambridge
Thomas Starr		
Comfort Starr		
Mary Starr		
Truth-shall-prevail Starr		
Samuel Dunkin		
John Turvey		
Josiah Rootes	of Great Chart, county Kent	Salem
Emma Mason	of Eastwell, widow	Salem
Mrs. Margaret Jones	of Sandwich (wife of Thomas of Cambridge)	
John Best	of St. George's Canterbury, tailor	Salem
Thomas Brigden	of Faversham, husbandman	Charlestown
Mrs. Thomasine Brigden		
Thomas Brigden		
Mary Brigden		

ELIZABETH, of Ipswich, William Andrews, Master. She sailed from Ipswich 'bound for New England the last of April, 1634,' and arrived in July at Boston.[1]

Edmond Lewis	33		Watertown
Mrs. Mary Lewis	32		
John Lewis	3		
Thomas Lewis	¾		
Richard Woodward	45	miller	Watertown
Mrs. Rose Woodward	50		
			George Woodward

[1] Public Record Office MSS.

George Woodward	13		
John Woodward	13		
JOHN SPRING	45		Watertown
Mrs. Elinor Spring	46		
Mary Spring	11		
Henry Spring	6		
John Spring	4		
William Spring	¾		
THURSTON RAYNER	40	of Elmsett, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Elizabeth Rayner	36		
Thurston Rayner	13		
Joseph Rayner	11		
Edward Rayner	10		
Elizabeth Rayner	9		
Sarah Rayner	7		
Lydia Rayner	1		
RICHARD KIMBALL	39	of Rattlesden, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Ursula Kimball	( )		
Henry Kimball	15		
Elizabeth Kimball	13		
Richard Kimball	11		
Mary Kimball	9		
Martha Kimball	5		
John Kimball	3		
Thomas Kimball	1		
HENRY KIMBALL	44	of Rattlesden, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Susan Kimball	35		
Elizabeth Kimball	4		
Susan Kimball	1½		
THOMAS SCOTT	40	of Rattlesden, county Suffolk	Cambridge
			Mrs. Elizabeth Scott

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott	40		
Elizabeth Scott	9		
Abigail Scott	7		
Thomas Scott	6		
Mrs. Martha Scott	60		
Isaac Mixer	31	of Capel Saint Mary, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Sarah Mixer	33		
Isaac Mixer	4		
George Munnings	37	of Rattlesden, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Elizabeth Munnings	41		
Elizabeth Munnings	12		
Abigail Munnings	7		
John Barnard	30	of Dedham, county Essex (?)	Watertown
Mrs. Phebe Barnard	27		
John Barnard	2		
Samuel Barnard	1		
Thomas King	15		
Thomas Kilbourne	24	of Wood Ditton, county Cambridge	Wethersfield
Mrs. Elizabeth Kilbourne	20		
John Cross	50		Ipswich
Mrs. Anne Cross	38		
Humphrey Bradstreet	40	of Capel Saint Mary, county Suffolk	Ipswich
Mrs. Elizabeth Bradstreet	30		
Anna Bradstreet	9		
John Bradstreet	3		
			Martha Bradstreet

Martha Bradstreet	2		
Mary Bradstreet	1		
William Bloomfield	30		Cambridge
Mrs. Sarah Bloomfield	25		
Sarah Bloomfield	1		
Samuel Smith	32		Wethersfield
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	32		
Samuel Smith	9		
Elizabeth Smith	7		
Mary Smith	4		
Philip Smith	1		
Robert Day	30		Ipswich
Mrs. Mary Day	28		
Thomas Hastings	29		Watertown
Mrs. Susan Hastings	34		
Martin Underwood	38	of Elmham, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Martha Underwood	31		
Robert Goodale	30	of Dennington, county Suffolk (?)	Salem
Mrs. Katherine Goodale	28		
Mary Goodale	4		
Abraham Goodale	2		
Isaac Goodale	½		
Henry Goldstone	43		Watertown
Mrs. Anne Goldstone	45		
Anne Goldstone	18		
Mary Goldstone	15		
William Cutting	26		
Richard Cutting	11		

Robert Sherin

Robert Sherin	32		
Henry Glover	24		Dedham
John Palmer	24		
Daniel Pierce	23		Newbury
John Clarke	22		
John Firmin	40		Watertown
John Laverick	15		
Sarah Reynolds	20		
Susan Munson	25		
Rebecca Isaac	36		
Anne Dorifall	24		
John Sherman	20		
Joseph Mosse	24		

FRANCIS of Ipswich, John Cutting, Master, 'bound for New England the last of Aprill, 1634.' She sailed from Ipswich.[1]

John Beetts	40	of Claydon, county Oxford	Cambridge
William Hailton	23		
Nicholas Jennings	22		
William Westwood	28		Cambridge
Mrs. Bridget Westwood	32		
Cleare Draper	30		
John Lea	13		
Robert Rose	40	of Elmswell, county Suffolk	Wethersfield
Mrs. Margery Rose	40		
John Rose	15		
			Robert Rose

[1] Public Record Office MSS.

Robert Rose	15		
Elizabeth Rose	13		
Mary Rose	11		
Samuel Rose	9		
Sarah Rose	7		
Daniel Rose	3		
Dorcas Rose	2		
John Barnard	36	of Burnham, county Essex (?)	Cambridge
Mrs. Mary Barnard	38		
Henry Hayward	7		
William Freeborn	40		Boston
Mrs. Mary Freeborn	33		
Mary Freeborn	7		
Sarah Freeborn	2		
John Albury	14		Portsmouth, Rhode Island
Anthony White	27		Watertown
Edward Bugby	40		Roxbury
Mrs. Rebecca Bugby	32		
Sarah Bugby	4		
Abraham Newell	50		Roxbury
Mrs. Frances Newell	40		
Faith Newell	14		
Grace Newell	13		
Abraham Newell	8		
John Newell	6		
Isaac Newell	2		
Richard Holden	25	of Lindsey, county Suffolk	Watertown
Justinian Holden	23	of Lindsey, county Suffolk	Watertown
Robert Wing	60	of Lawford, county Suffolk	Boston
Mrs. Judith Wing	43		
John Greene	27		
Dorcas Greene	15		

Robert Pease

Robert Pease	27	of Great Baddow, county Essex	Salem
Robert Pease	3		
John Pease	27	of Great Baddow, county Essex	Salem
Hugh Mason	28	of Maldon, county Essex	Watertown
Mrs. Hester Mason	22		
Rowland Stebbins	40	of Bocking, county Essex	Springfield
Mrs. Sarah Stebbins	43		
Thomas Stebbins	14		
Sarah Stebbins	11		
Elizabeth Stebbins	6		
John Stebbins	8		
Mary Winch	15		
Mrs. Mary Blosse	40	of Brandeston, county Suffolk	Watertown
Richard Blosse	11		
Thomas Sherwood	48		Fairfield
Mrs. Alice Sherwood	47		
Anna Sherwood	14		
Rose Sherwood	11		
Thomas Sherwood	10		
Rebecca Sherwood	9		
John Mapes	21		Southold, Long Island (?)
Thomas King	19		
Robert Coe	38	of Boxford, county Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Anna Coe	43		
John Coe	8		
Robert Coe	7		
Benjamin Coe	5		
Thomas Boyden	21		Scituate
Richard Wattlin	28		
			John Livermore

John Livermore	28	of Little Thurlow, county Suffolk	Watertown
Richard Pepys	27	of Ashen, county Essex	Boston
Mrs. Mary Pepys	30	of Belchamp Water, county Essex	
Mary Pepys	3½		
Stephen Beckett	11		
Judith Garnett	26		
Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond	47	of Lavenham, county Suffolk	Watertown
Elizabeth Hammond	15		
Sarah Hammond	10		
John Hammond	7		
Thurston Clarke	44	of Ipswich, Suffolk	Plymouth
Faith Clarke	15		

HOPEWELL of London, Thomas Babb, Master, arrived about November 1.[1]

REGARD of Barnstaple, two hundred tons, arrived November 13 at Boston, 'with twenty passengers and about fifty cattle.'[2]

John Mansfield	of Exeter, Devon	
Richard Frye	of Holy Trinity, Exeter	Dorchester
George Strange	of Littleham, county Devon	Dorchester
Mrs. Wilmot Strange		
George Strange		
Philip Strange		
Emma Strange		
Grace Strange		

REBECCA,

[1] *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, II, 124–25.

[2] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 141.

REBECCA. This vessel arrived in Boston (date unknown) and left December 18.[1]

..... Another vessel, name unknown, arrived at Boston with about one hundred passengers and cattle for the plantations.[2]

1635

..... This unknown vessel left the port of Weymouth in Dorsetshire in March of this year with about twenty families and servants under the leadership of the Reverend Joseph Hull, gathered largely from the parishes of Batcombe and Broadway in Somersetshire. The ship arrived May 5, and practically all of the passengers went to the plantation at Wessaguscus by permission of the General Court which officially changed the name of the settlement to Weymouth in July.[3]

(*Rev.*) Joseph Hull	40	clergyman of Northleigh, Devon	Weymouth, York Maine	
Mrs. Agnes Hull	25			
Joan Hull	15			
Joseph Hull	13			
Tristram Hull	11			
Temperance Hull	9			
Elizabeth Hull	7			
Griselda Hull	5			
Dorothy Hull	3			
Judith French	20	servant		
John Wood	28	servant		

Musachiell Barnard

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 142. [2] *Ibid.*, I, 134.
[3] Mass. Col. Rec., I, 157 and Public Record Office MSS.

Musachiell Barnard	24	of Batcombe, clothier	Weymouth
Mrs. Mary Barnard	28		
John Barnard	3		
Nathaniel Barnard	1		
Richard Parsons	30	servant	
Francis Baber	36	chandler	Scituate
..... Jessop	22	joiner	
Walter Jessop	21	weaver	
Timothy Tabor	35	of Batcombe, tailor	
Mrs. Jane Tabor	35		
Jane Tabor	10		
Anne Tabor	8		
Sarah Tabor	5		
William Fever	20	servant	
John Whitmarsh	39		
Mrs. Alice Whitmarsh	35		
John Whitmarsh, Jr.	11		
Jane Whitmarsh	7		
Joseph Whitmarsh	5		
Richard Whitmarsh	2		
William Read	28	of Batcombe, tailor	Weymouth
Mrs. Susan Read	29		
Hannah Read	3		
Susan Read	1		
Richard Adams	29	servant	
Mary Adams	26		
Mary Adams	1		
Zachary Bicknell	45	Barrington, Somerset	Weymouth
Mrs. Agnes Bicknell	27		
John Bicknell	11		
John Kitchen	23	servant	
George Allen	24	[?] perhaps Saltford, Somerset	Weymouth
			Mrs. Katherine Allen

Mrs. Katherine Allen	30		
George Allen	16		
William Allen	8		
Matthew Allen	6		
Edward Poole	26	servant	
HENRY KINGMAN	40	perhaps Frome, Somerset	Weymouth
Mrs. Joan Kingman	39		
Edward Kingman	16		
Jane Kingman	11		
Anne Kingman	9		
Thomas Kingman	7		
John Kingman	2		
John Ford	30	servant	
WILLIAM KING	30		Salem
Mrs. Dorothy King	34		
Mary King	12		
Katherine King	10		
William King, Jr.	8		
Anna King	6		
THOMAS HOLBROOKE	34	of Broadway, Somerset	Weymouth
Mrs. Jane Holbrooke	34		
John Holbrooke	11		
Thomas Holbrooke, Jr.	10		
Anne Holbrooke	5		
Elizabeth Holbrooke	1		
THOMAS DIBBLE	22	husbandman	
Frances Dibble	24	sister	
ROBERT LOVELL	40	husbandman	Weymouth
Mrs. Elizabeth Lovell	35		
Zacharias Lovell	15		
Anne Lovell	13		
John Lovell	8		
			Ellen Lovell

Ellen Lovell	1	twin	
James Lovell	1	twin	
Joseph Kitchen	16	servant	
Alice Kinham	22		
Angel Hollard	21	Netherbury, Dorset	Weymouth
Mrs. Katherine Hollard	22		
George Laud	22	servant	
Sarah Laud, his kinswoman	18		
Richard Jones		of Dinder, Somerset	Dorchester
Richard Martyn	44	of Batcombe, husbandman	
Mrs. Joan Martyn	44		
Humphrey Shepherd	32	husbandman	
John Upham	35	husbandman	Weymouth
Mrs. Elizabeth Upham	32		
Nathaniel Upham	5		
Elizabeth Upham	3		
John Upham	1		
Sarah Upham	26		
William Grane	14		
Richard Wade	60	of Simsbury, cooper	Dorchester
Mrs. Elizabeth Wade	56		
Dinah Wade	22		
Henry Lush	17	servant	
Andrew Hallett	28	servant	
John Hoble	13	servant	
Robert Huste	40	husbandman	
John Woodcock	20		
Richard Porter	30	husbandman	

CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN of London, John White, Master. She sailed from London in March and arrived at Boston in June. Her passengers were 'certified' by the minister of Saint Mildred, Breadstreet, London.[1]

Thomas Bassett	37		Windsor, Connecticut
Henry Stiles	40	of Millbrook, county Bedford	Windsor, Connecticut
Francis Stiles	35	of Millbrook, county Bedford	Windsor, Connecticut
Mrs. Rachel Stiles	28		
John Stiles	33	of Millbrook, county Bedford	Windsor, Connecticut
Mrs. Joan Stiles	35		
Henry Stiles	3		
John Stiles	¾		
Jane Morden	30		
Thomas Barber	21		
John Dyer	28		Boston (?)
John Harris	28		
James Harwood	30		
John Reeves	19		Salem
Thomas Foulfoot	22		
James Buskett	28		
Thomas Cooper	18		Windsor, Connecticut
Edward Preston	13		New Haven
John Cribb	30		
George Chappell	20		
Robert Robinson	41		
Edward Patteson	33		New Haven
Francis Marshall	30		Boston

Richard Heylei

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 14.

Richard Heylei	22		
Thomas Halford	20		
Thomas Hawkesworth	33		Salisbury

DESIRE, Edward Boswell, Master. She sailed in June with the following named passengers 'pr Cert. from ij Justices of Peace and minister of all Saintes Northampton.' The date of her arrival is not known.[1]

William Hoeman	40	husbandman	
Mrs. Winifred Hoeman	35		
Hannah Hoeman	8		
Jeremy Hoeman	6		
Mary Hoeman	4		
Sarah Hoeman	2		
Abraham Hoeman	¼		
Alice Ashby	20	maidservant	
John Browne	27	tailor; certified by minister of Baddow, Essex	Ipswich
Thomas Hart	24	servant	
Mary Denny	24	servant	
Anne Leake	19	servant	

LOVE, Joseph Young, Master. Probably sailed in July or August with the following named passengers but the date of arrival is not known.[2]

William Cherrall	26	baker
Mrs. Ursula Cherrall		

Francis Harman

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 31–33. [2] *Ibid.*, 40.

Francis Harman	43	
John Harman	12	
Sarah Harman	10	
Walter Parker	18	
William Browne	26	fisherman
Mrs. Mary Browne	26	

GREAT HOPE of Ipswich, arrived about the middle of August and presumably brought passengers, but there is no record of them. She was caught in the same storm that wrecked the *Angel Gabriel*, and nearly did so to the *James*. She was a large ship of four hundred tons and was driven onto 'Mr. Hoff's Point and brought back again presently by a N. W. wind, and ran ashore at Charlestown.' [1]

SUSAN AND ELLEN, Edward Payne, Master. She sailed in May, but the date of her arrival is not of record. No certificates of residence accompanied this list.[2]

John Proctor	42	draper	Ipswich
Mrs. Martha Proctor	28		
John Proctor	3		
Mary Proctor	1		
Alice Street	28		
Walter Thornton	36	husbandman	
Mrs. Joanna Thornton	34		
John North	20		Ipswich
			Mrs. Mary Pynder

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, 1, 155.

[2] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 23, 25, 29.

Mrs. Mary Pynder	53		
Francis Pynder	20		
Mary Pynder	17		
Joanna Pynder	14		
Anna Pynder	12		
Katherine Pynder	10		
John Pynder	8		
Richard Skolfield	22		Ipswich
Edward Weeden	22		Lynn
George Wilby	16		
Richard Hawkins	15		
Thomas Parker	30		Lynn
Simon Bird	20		
John Mansfield	34		Boston
Clement Cole	30		Boston
John Jones	20		
William Burrows	19		
Philip Atwood	13		
William Snow	18		
Edward Lummus	24	*see* Loomis	Ipswich
Richard Saltonstall	23	husbandman	Watertown
Muriel Saltonstall	22		
Muriel Saltonstall	¾		
Thomas Welles	30		Ipswich
Peter Cooper	28		Rowley
William Lambert	26		
Jeremy Belcher	22		Ipswich
Samuel Podd	25		Ipswich
Mary Clifford	25		
Jane Coe	30		
Mary Riddlesden	17		

Matthew Hitchcock

Matthew Hitchcock	25		Watertown
Elizabeth Nichols	25		
Tomazine Carpenter	35		
Anne Fowle	25		
Edmond Gordon	18		
Thomas Sydlie	22		
Margaret Leach	22		
Mary Smith	21		
Elizabeth Swayne	16		
Penelope Pelham	16		
Anne Welles	20		
Dionis Taylor	48		
Hannah Smith	30		
William Buttrick	18		
John Corrington	33		
Mrs. Mary Corrington	33		
Ralph Hudson	42	draper of Kingston-on-Hull, Yorks	Cambridge
Mrs. Mary Hudson	42		
Hannah Hudson	14		
John Hudson	12		
Elizabeth Hudson	5		
Thomas Brigham	32	of Yorkshire	Cambridge
Benjamin Thwing	16		
Anne Gilson	34		
Judith Kirk	18		
John More	41		
Henry Knowles	25		
George Richardson	30		Watertown
Edward Tomlins	30		Lynn
Benjamin Tomlins	18		

Barbara Ford

Barbara Ford	16		
Joan Broomer	13		
Richard Brooke	24		Lynn
Thomas Brooke	18		
Simon Crosby	26	husbandman of Spalding-in-the-Moor, Yorks	Cambridge
Mrs. Anne Crosby	25		
Thomas Crosby	2	months	
Richard Rowton	36	husbandman	Salem
Mrs. Anne Rowton	36		
Edmond Rowton	6		
Percival Greene	32	husbandman	Cambridge
Mrs. Ellen Greene	32		
Margaret Dix	18		
John Trane	25		Watertown
John Atherson	24		
Anne Blason	27		
(*Rev.*) Peter Bulkeley	50	of Odell, county Bedford	Concord
Mrs. Grace Bulkeley	30		
John Bulkeley	15		
Benjamin Bulkeley	11		
Daniel Bulkeley	9		
Priscilla Jarman	10		
Elizabeth Taylor	10		
Anne Lieford	13		

JAMES of Bristol, sailed June 4, arrived August 17, '... having one hundred passengers, honest people of Yorkshire, being put into the Isles of Shoals, lost three anchors: and setting sail, no canvas nor ropes would hold, but she was driven within a cable's length of the rocks at Pascataquack, when suddenly

suddenly the wind, coming to N. W., put them back to the Isles of Shoals, and, being there ready to strike upon the rocks, they let out a piece of their mainsail, and weathered the rocks.' [1]

Rev. Richard Mather Mrs. Katherine Mather Samuel Mather Timothy Mather Nathaniel Mather Joseph Mather	Toxteth, Lancashire	Dorchester
Rev. Daniel Maude		Boston
Nathaniel Wales		Dorchester
Barnabas Fawer Mrs. Dinah Fawer		Dorchester
Thomas Armitage		Ipswich
Joseph Armitage		Lynn
Godfrey Armitage		Lynn
Matthew Mitchell Mrs. Susan Mitchell Jonathan Mitchell	Halifax, Yorkshire	Charlestown
George Kendrick Mrs. Jane Kendrick		Scituate
John Smith Mrs. Mary Smith Mary Smith		

JAMES of London, William Cooper, Master, three hundred tons. She sailed from Southampton April 5 and arrived June 3 with passengers and cattle. Winthrop calls her master 'Mr. Graves'

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 156; Mather: *Journal*.

Graves' and says that he 'had come every year for these seven years.' [1]

Augustine Clement		of Reading, county Berks, painter	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth Clement			
Samuel Clement			
Elizabeth Clement			
Thomas Wheeler		servant	
Thomas Browne		of Malford, county Wilts, weaver	Newbury
Hercules Woodman		of Malford, county Wilts, mercer	Newbury
John Evered als Webb		of Marlborough, county Wilts, husbandman	Boston
Stephen Evered als Webb		of Marlborough, county Wilts	Boston
Giles Butler George Cousins Thomas Colman Thomas Goddard John Pithouse		of Marlborough, county Wilts, laborers	
Anthony Morse	29	of Marlborough, county Wilts, shoemaker	Newbury
Mrs. Mary Morse			
William Morse		of Marlborough, county Wilts, shoemaker	Newbury
John Parker		of Marlborough, carpenter	Brookline
Mrs. Jane Parker			
John Parker			
Margaret Parker			
Sarah Parker			
John Hyde		of Marlborough, tailor	
Richard Walker		of Marlborough, shoemaker	
Maudit Ingles		of Marlborough, fuller	

Thomas Davis

[1] *Journal*, I, 152.

Thomas Davis		of Marlborough, sawyer	
Mrs. Christian Davis			
Thomas Carpenter		of Amesbury, county Wilts, carpenter	
William Paddy		of London, skinner	Plymouth
Edmund Hawes		of London, cutler	Plymouth
Edmund Batter *		of Salisbury, county Wilts, maltster	
Mrs. Sarah Batter			
John Small		servant	
Thomas Antrum *		of Salisbury, county Wilts, weaver	
Thomas Browne		servant	
Joshua Veren *		of Salisbury, county Wilts, roper	Salem
Mrs. Jane Veren			
Hilliard Veren			
Dorcas Veren			
Philip Veren *		of Salisbury, county Wilts, roper	Salem
Mrs. Dorcas Veren			
Philip Veren			
Nathaniel Veren			
Joshua Veren			
Michael Shafflin	30		Charlestown
George Smyth		tailor	
John Green		surgeon	
Zaccheus Curtis		of Downton, county Wilts	Topsfield
Henry Rose		of Plaitford, county Wilts, laborer	
Nicholas Batt		of Devizes, county Wilts, linen weaver	Newbury
Mrs. Lucy Batt			
Anne Batt			

John Pike

* These passengers are called 'late of New England,' but the reason for this designation is not clear.

John Pike		of Langford, county Wilts	Newbury
Mrs. ..... Pike			
John Pike			
Robert Pike			
Dorothy Pike			
Israel Pike			
Anne Pike			
Thomas Scoates		of Salisbury, county Wilts, laborer	
John Musselwhite		of Langford, county Wilts, laborer	
Sampson Salter		of Caversham, county Oxford, fisherman	Newport
Henry King		of Brenchley, county Kent, laborer	
William Andrews		of Hampsworth county York-shire (?)	Salem
John Knight		of Romsey, county Hants, tailor	
Richard Knight		of Romsey, county Hants, tailor	
Thomas Smith		of Romsey, county Hants, weaver	Ipswich
Nicholas Holt	27	of Romsey, county Hants, tanner	Newbury
Robert Field		of 'Yealing' (probably Eling), county Hants	Boston
Anthony Thatcher		of Salisbury, county Wilts, tailor	Yarmouth
Mrs. Mary Thatcher			
Peter Higdon		servant	
James Browne	17	of Southampton	
Lawrence Seager	17	of Southampton	
Henry Leverage		of Salisbury, county Wilts, tailor	
William Parsons		of Salisbury, county Wilts, tailor	
John Emery	34	of Romsey, county Hants, carpenter	Newbury
		Mrs. ..... Emery	

Mrs. ..... Emery		
Anne Emery		
Elinor Emery		
John Emery		
ANTHONY EMERY	of Romsey, county Hants, carpenter	Newbury and Kittery, Me.
Mrs. Frances Emery		
James Emery		
Rebecca Emery		
WILLIAM KEMP	servant to Anthony Emery	Duxbury

..... On June 7 (Sunday), 'there came in seven other ..... ships, and one to Salem, and four more to the mouth ..... of the bay, with store of passengers and cattle. ..... They all came in within six weeks.'[1] It is probable ..... that these ships were the *James*, *Elizabeth*, *Christian*, ... *Planter*, *Hopewell*, *Rebecca*, *Elizabeth & Anne*, and ..... *Increase*, with five others whose names are not of ..... record. The passenger lists of seven of these ships ..... will follow; and included with them are these per- ..... sons known to have come this year, but it is not ..... possible to assign them to a particular vessel.

Rev. PETER HOBART	of Southold, Suffolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Hobart		
Joshua Hobart		
Jeremiah Hobart		
Elizabeth Hobart		
Josiah Hobart		
ANTHONY COOPER	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Cooper		
..... Cooper		
		..... Cooper

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 152.

..... Cooper			
..... Cooper			
..... Cooper			
Deborah Cooper			
Sarah Cooper			
..... Cooper			
..... Cooper			
William Large		of county Norfolk	
Mrs. ..... Large			
John Smart		of county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Smart			
Richard Smart			
James Smart			
George Ludkin		of county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Ludkin			
Aaron Ludkin			
John Farrow		of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Frances Farrow			
..... Farrow			

PLANTER of London, Nicholas Trerice, Master. She sailed from London about April 10 and arrived at Boston June 7, following.[1]

The following passengers were certified from Stepney:

Nicholas Davies	40	tailor of Wapping	Charlestown
Mrs. Sarah Davies	48		
Joseph Davies	13		
William Locke	6		Woburn
John Maddox	43	sawyer	Salem
James Lannin	26	glover	

Robert Stevens

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 15–21.

Robert Stevens	22	sawyer	Braintree (?)
John Moore	24	laborer	
James Hayward	22	servant	
Judith Phippen	16	servant	

The following passengers certified from St. Albans, Herts:

John Tuttle	39	mercer of Saint Albans, Herts	Ipswich
Mrs. Joan Tuttle	42		
John Lawrence	17		
William Lawrence	12		
Mary Lawrence	9		
Abigail Tuttle	6		
Simon Tuttle	4		
Sarah Tuttle	2		
John Tuttle	1		
Mrs. Joan Antrobus	65		
Mary Wrast	24		
Thomas Greene	15		
Nathan Haford	16	servant	
Mary Chittwood	24		
Thomas Olney	35	shoemaker	Salem
Mrs. Marie Olney	30		
Thomas Olney, Jr.	3		
Epenetus Olney	1		
George Giddins	25	husbandman of Clapham, county Beds	Ipswich
Mrs. Jane Giddins	20		
Michael Williamson	30	servant	
Thomas Carter	25	servant	
Elizabeth Morrison	12	servant	
Martin Saunders	40	currier of Sudbury, county Suffolk	Braintree
Mrs. Rachel Saunders	40		Mary Saunders

Mary Saunders	15		
Leah Saunders	10		
Judith Saunders	8		
Martin Saunders	4		
Mary Fuller	15	servant	
Richard Smith	14	servant	
Richard Ridley	16	servant	
Francis Newcom	30	husbandman	Braintree
Mrs. Rachel Newcom	20		
Rachel Newcom	2½		
John Newcom	¾		
Anthony Stanion	24	glover	Boston
Daniel Hanbury	29		
Francis Dexter	13		
William Dawes	15		
Edmond Weaver	28	husbandman of Aymestrey, Hereford	
Mrs. Margaret Weaver	30		
James Weaver	23	stationer of Aymestrey, Hereford	
Richard Tuttle	32	husbandman of Ringstead, Northants	Boston
Mrs. Anne Tuttle	41		
Anne Tuttle	12		
John Tuttle	10		
Rebecca Tuttle	6		
Isabel Tuttle	70	(probably mother)	
Mary Wolhouston	30		
William Tuttle	26	husbandman of Ringstead, Northants	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle	23		
John Tuttle	3½		
Anne Tuttle	2¼		
Thomas Tuttle	¼		

Cicely Clark

Cicely Clark	16		
Mary Bill	11		
Philip Atwood	12		
Bartholomew Faldoe	16		
Elizabeth Swayne	20		
Margaret Leach	15		
Hannah Smith	18		
Anne Wells	15		
Francis Bushnell	26	carpenter from Berkshire	Salem
Mrs. Mary Bushnell	26		
Martha Bushnell	1		
William Lea	16		
Mary Smith	18		
Richard Fenn	27	certified by Alderman Richard Fenn	
Thomas Savage	27	tailor of Taunton, county Somerset	Boston
Richard Harvie	22	tailor	Salem
Mrs. Anne Harvie	22		
Francis Peabody	21	husbandman	Ipswich
William Wilcockson	34	weaver	Hartford
Mrs. Margaret Wilcockson	24		
John Wilcockson	2		
William Beardsley	30	Concord and Stratford, Connecticut	
Mrs. Mary Beardsley	26		
Mary Beardsley	4		
John Beardsley	2		
Joseph Beardsley	½		
Allen Perley	27	husbandman	Ipswich
William Felloe	24	shoemaker	Ipswich
Francis Baker	24	tailor	Boston

The

The following passengers certified from Kingston, Surrey:

Palmer Tingley	21	miller	Ipswich
William Buttrick	20	hostler	
Thomas Jewell	27	miller	Braintree

The following passengers certified from Sudbury, Suffolk:

Richard Haffield	54	currier	Ipswich
Mrs. Martha Haffield	42		
Mary Haffield	18		
Sarah Haffield	14		
Martha Haffield	8		
Rachel Haffield	6		
Ruth Haffield	3		
Alice Smith	40		
Elizabeth Cooper	24		
John Smith	13		
Job Hawkins	15		

The following passengers certified, but no place stated:

Mrs. Eylin Hanford	46	of Fremington, county Devon	Scituate
Margaret Hanford	16		
Elizabeth Hanford	14		
Rodolphus Elmes	15	servant of Southwark, Surrey	Scituate
Thomas Stanley	16	servant	
Mrs. Sarah Pitney	22	(?)	Marshfield
Margaret Pitney	22		
Sarah Pitney	7		
Samuel Pitney	1½		
Rachel Deane	31		

ELIZABETH of London, William Stagg, Master. She sailed from London in April and arrived at Boston in midsummer. Most

Most of the passengers were certified by 'Ministers and Justices of the Parish' (not stated), with the exceptions named below.[1]

Clement Bates	40	tailor of Lydd, county Kent	Hingham
Mrs. Anne Bates	40		
James Bates	14		
Clement Bates	12		
Rachel Bates	8		
Joseph Bates	5		
Benjamin Bates	2		
John Wynchester	19	servant	
Jervice Gould	30	servant	Hingham
William Holdred	25	certified from Saint Alphege, London	Ipswich
Roger Preston	21	certified from Saint Alphege, London	Ipswich
Daniel Brodley	20	certified from Saint Alphege, London	Ipswich
James Hosmer	28	clothier of Hawkhurst, county Kent	Concord
Mrs. Anne Hosmer	27		
Mary Hosmer	2		
Anne Hosmer	¼		
Mary Dounard	24	servant	
Mary Martin	19	servant	
John Stone	40	certified from Hawkhurst, county Kent	
Edward Gould	28	certified from Hawkhurst, county Kent	Hingham
George Russell	19	certified from Hawkhurst, county Kent	
John Mussell	15		

William Wild

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27.

William Wild	30		Ipswich
Mrs. Alice Wild	40		
Peter Thorne	20		
John Wild	17		
William Whitred	36	carpenter	Ipswich
Mrs. Elizabeth Whitred	30		
Thomas Whitred	10		
John Cluffe	22		
Samuel Hayward	22	carpenter	Boston
John Duke	20		
John Browne	40		Plymouth (?)
Sarah Walker	17	servants to William Brasey, linen draper of Cheapside and John Brown, baker	
James Walker	15		
Thomas Millett	30	certified by Minister of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, county Surrey	Dorchester
Mrs. Mary Millett	29		
Thomas Millett	2		
Ursula Greenway	32	certified as above	
Henry Bull	19	certified by Minister of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, county Surrey	
Joshua Wheat	17		
John Smith	12		
Ralph Chapman	20		
Richard Walker	24		Lynn (?)
William Walker	15		
William Beamond	27		Salem
John Beamond	23		Salem
Thomas Lettyne	23	Leighton (?)	Lynn
John Johnson	23		
James Bates	53	husbandman of Lydd, county Kent	Dorchester
			Mrs. Alice Bates

Mrs. Alice Bates	52		
Lydia Bates	20		
Margaret Bates	12		
Mary Bates	17		
James Bates	9		
EDWARD BULLOCK	32	husbandman of Barkham, county Berks	Dorchester
ISAAC STEDMAN	30	of Biddenden, county Kent	Scituate
Mrs. Elizabeth Stedman	26		
Nathaniel Stedman	5		
Isaac Stedman	1		
Robert Thornton	11		Dorchester
Peter Gardner	18		
Margaret Davies	32		Boston
John Davies	9		
Mary Davies	4		
Elizabeth Davies	1		
Dorothy Smith	45		
Mary Smith	15		
WILLIAM HUBBARD	36	see identical entry *Elizabeth and Anne*, 1635	Wenham
John Hubbard	10		
Rachel Biggs	66	widow of Cranbrooke, county Kent	Dorchester
Patience Foster	40		
Hopestill Foster	14		
FRANCIS WHITE	24		
Joan Sellen	50		Ipswich (?)
Anne Sellen	7		
EDWARD LOOMIS	27	*see* Lummus	Ipswich

INCREASE

INCREASE of London, Robert Lea, Master. She left England the latter part of April and arrived Boston the end of July.[1]

George Bacon	43	mason	Hingham
Samuel Bacon	12		
Susan Bacon	10		
John Bacon	8		
Thomas Josselyn	43	husbandman of Roxwell, Essex	Hingham
Mrs. Rebecca Josselyn	43		
Rebecca Josselyn	18		
Dorothy Josselyn	11		
Nathaniel Josselyn	8		
Elizabeth Josselyn	6		
Mary Josselyn	1		
Elizabeth Ward	38	servant	
William Roscoe	41	husbandman of Billerica, Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. Rebecca Roscoe	40		
Sarah Roscoe	9		
Mary Roscoe	7		
Samuel Roscoe	5		
William Roscoe	1		
Thomas Page	29	tailor; certified from All Saints' Stayning, Mark Lane, London	Saco, Maine
Mrs. Elizabeth Page	28		
Thomas Page, Jr.	2		
Catherine Page	1		
Edward Sparks	22	servant	
Catherine Taylor	24	servant	
Samuel Andrews	37	from London	Falmouth, Maine
Mrs. Jane Andrews	30		

Jane Andrews

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26.

Jane Andrews	3		
Elizabeth Andrews	2		
Robert Nanney	22	servant	
Robert Sankey	30	servant	
James Gibbons	21	servant	
Thomas Blodgett	30	glover, from Suffolk	Cambridge
Mrs. Susan Blodgett	37		
Daniel Blodgett	4		
Samuel Blodgett	1½		
Thomas Chittenden	51	linen-weaver of Hawkhurst, Kent	Scituate
Mrs. Rebecca Chittenden	40		
Isaac Chittenden	10		
Henry Chittenden	6		
Samuel Morse	50	husbandman	Dedham
Mrs. Elizabeth Morse	48		
Joseph Morse	20		
Elizabeth Daniell	2		
Philemon Dalton	45	linen-weaver	Hampton, New Hampshire
Mrs. Hannah Dalton	35		
Samuel Dalton	5		
William White	14	servant	
John Davis	29	joiner	Boston
Matthew Marvin	45	husbandman of Bentley Magna, Essex	Hartford
Mrs. Elizabeth Marvin	31		
Matthew Marvin	8		
Mary Marvin	6		
Sarah Marvin	3		
Hannah Marvin	½		
John Warner	30	servant	
Isaac More	13	servant	

Samuel Ireland

Samuel Ireland	32	carpenter	
Mrs. Mary Ireland	30		
Martha Ireland	½		
William Payne	37	husbandman of Lavenham, Suffolk	Salem
Mrs. Anne Payne	40		
Susan Payne	11		
William Payne	10		
Anna Payne	5		
John Payne	3		
Daniel Payne	¼		
Simon Stone	50	husbandman of Bromley Magna, Essex	Watertown
Mrs. Joan Stone	38		
Francis Stone	16		
Anne Stone	11		
Simon Stone, Jr.	4		
Mary Stone	3		
John Stone	1 mo.		
Simon Ayers	48	chirugeon of Lavenham, Suffolk	Watertown
Mrs. Dorothy Ayers	38		
Mary Ayers	15		
Thomas Ayers	13		
Simon Ayers, Jr.	11		
Rebecca Ayers	9		
Christian Ayers	7		
Anna Ayers	5		
Benjamin Ayers	3		
Sarah Ayers	¼		
Thomas Kilbourne	55	husbandman of Wood Ditton, Cambridge	Wethersfield
Mrs. Frances Kilbourne	50		
Margaret Kilbourne	23		
Lydia Kilbourne	22		
			Mary Kilbourne

Mary Kilbourne	16		
Frances Kilbourne	12		
John Kilbourne	10		
William Buck	50	plow-wright	Cambridge
Roger Buck	18		
Abraham Fleming	40	husbandman	
John Fokar	21	husbandman	
Thomas Parrish	22	clothier	Watertown
William Houghton	22	butcher	
James Bitton	27		
William Potter	25		
Stephen Upson	23	sawyer	
Henry Cross	20	carpenter	
James Roger	20		
Richard Nun	19		
Thomas Barrett	16		
John Hackwell	18		
John Wyndell	16		
Isaac Worden	18		
Nathaniel Wood	12		
Elizabeth Wood	30		
Elizabeth Beard	24		
Aymes Gladwell	16		
Phebe Pearce	18		
Mary Teller	16		
Jane Rawlins	30		
Elizabeth Streaton	19		

JAMES, John May, Master. She sailed for New England the latter part of July and arrived at Boston the last week in September.

September. All passengers were certified by the 'Minister' of their conformity, and as 'no Subsidy men.' [1]

Thomas Ewer	40	tailor, perhaps of Hertfordshire	Charlestown
Mrs. Sarah Ewer	28		
Elizabeth Ewer	4		
Thomas Ewer	1½		
Sarah Beale	28		
Elizabeth Newman	24		
John Scudder	16		Charlestown
William Ballard	32	husbandman of Bradwell, county Suffolk	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard	26		
Hester Ballard	2		
John Ballard	1		
Alice Jones	26		
Elizabeth Goffe	26		
Edmond Bridges	23		Lynn
Michael Milner	23		Lynn
Thomas Terry	28		Southold, Long Island
Richard Terry	17		
Robert Terry	25		Southold, Long Island
Thomas Marshall	22		Boston
William Hooper	18		
Edmond Johnson	23		Hampton, New Hampshire
Samuel Bennett	24		Lynn
Richard Palmer	29		
Anthony Bessey	26		Sandwich
Edward Gardiner	25		Cambridge
William Colbron	16		
			Henry Bull

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 31, 39.

Henry Bull	25		Newport, Rhode Island
Solomon Martin	16	shipwright	Gloucester
William Hill	70	wheelwright	
Nicholas Buttry	33		Cambridge
Mrs. Martha Buttry	28		
Grace Buttry	1		
John Hart	40	shoemaker	Salem
Mrs. Mary Hart	31		
Henry Tybbott	39	shoemaker	Dover, New Hampshire
Mrs. Elizabeth Tybbott	39		
Jeremy Tybbott	4		
Samuel Tybbott	2		
Remembrance Tybbott	28		
Nicholas Goodhue	60	clothworker	probably Ipswich
Mrs. Jane Goodhue	58		
John Johnson	26		probably Ipswich
Mrs. Susan Johnson	24		
Elizabeth Johnson	3		
Thomas Johnson	1½		
Ralph Farnham	32	barber	Ipswich
Mrs. Alice Farnham	28		
Mary Farnham	7		
Thomas Farnham	4		
Ralph Farnham	2		

BATCHELOR, Thomas Webb, Master, of twenty-five tons, sailed for New England August 11 and arrived November 28. 'Here arrived,' wrote Winthrop, 'a small Norsey Bark, sent by the Lords Say, etc., with one Gardiner, an expert engineer, or work base, and provisions of all sorts, to begin a fort at the

the mouth of Connecticut. Her passingers twelve men, two women and goods, all safe.' [1]

Lyon Gardiner	36	probably of London	Long Island, New York
Mrs. Mary Gardiner	34		
Elizabeth Coles	23		
William Jope	40		

ELIZABETH AND ANNE, Roger Cooper, Master. She sailed about the middle of May and arrived at Boston in Midsummer, with one hundred and two passengers.[2]

Mrs. Marjorie Washburn	49	of Evesham, county Worcester	Plymouth
John Washburn	14		
Phillip Washburn	11		
Robert Hawkins	25	husbandman	Charlestown
Mrs. Mary Hawkins	24		
John Whitney	35		Watertown
Mrs. Ellen Whitney	30		
John Whitney	11		
Richard Whitney	9		
Nathaniel Whitney	8		
Thomas Whitney	6		
Jonathan Whitney	1		
John Palmerley	20		
Richard Martin	12		
Abigail Eaton	35		Watertown
Mary Eaton	4		
Thomas Eaton	1		

William Hubbard

[1] *Journal*, I, 165–66.

[2] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30.

William Hubbard	35		Salem
Thomas Hubbard	10		
Nicholas Sension	13		
Henry Jackson	29		Watertown
John Jackson	27		
Sarah Cartrack	24		
Mildred Cartrack	2		
Jane Dammand	9		
Mary Broomer	10		
Thomas Alsopp	20		
Joseph Alsopp	14		
Percy King	24	maidservant	
Thomas Hodsall	47		
Alexander Baker	28		Gloucester
Mrs. Elizabeth Baker	23		
Elizabeth Baker	3		
Christian Baker	1		
Samuel Baker	30		
Clement Chaplin	48	of Thetford, county Norfolk	Cambridge
William Swayne	50		Watertown
Richard Brock	31	carpenter	
Edward Sale	24		
Daniel Preston	13		
Richard Goard	17		
Thomas Lord	50	smith, of Towcester, Northants	Hartford
Mrs. Dorothy Lord	46		
Thomas Lord	16		
Anne Lord	14		
William Lord	12		
John Lord	10		
			Robert Lord

Robert Lord	9		
Amy Lord	6		
Dorothy Lord	4		
James Cobbett	23		
Josias Cobbett	21		
Joseph Faber	26		
William Samond	19		
John Holloway	21		
Jane Bennett	16		
William Reeve	22		
Christopher Stanley	32	tailor, perhaps of London	Boston
Mrs. Susanna Stanley	31		
Henry Wilkinson	25	tallow chandler	Ipswich
Robert Haws	19	soap boiler	Roxbury
Samuel Hull	25		
William Swynden	20		
John Halsey	24		
Vincent Potter	21		Boston
William Adams	15		
Henry Curtis	27		Watertown
John Wylie	25		Reading
John Thompson	22		
Edmond Weston	30		Duxbury
Gamaliel Beamont	12		Dorchester
Thomas Whitten	36	of Benenden, county Kent	Plymouth
Mrs. Audrey Whitten	45		
Jeremy Whitten	8		
Nicholas Morecock	14		
			Bennet Morecock

Bennet Morecock	16		
Mary Morecock	10		
George Orris	21		Boston
Elizabeth Fabin	16	(*see* Faber, above)	
Robert Jeffries	30		Charlestown
Mary Jeffries	27		
Thomas Jeffries	7		
Elizabeth Jeffries	6		
Mary Jeffries	3		
Hannah Day	20		
Susan Brown	21		
Robert Carr	21	tailor	
Caleb Carr	11		
Richard White	30	carpenter	Sudbury
Thomas Dane	32	carpenter	Concord
William Hilliard	21	carpenter	Duxbury
William Courser	26	shoemaker	Boston
George Wylde	37	husbandman	
George Parker	23	carpenter	perhaps York, Maine
John Borden	28	of Benenden county Kent	Watertown
Joan Borden	23		
Matthew Borden	5		
Elizabeth Borden	3		
Richard Sampson	28	tailor	
Robert Standy	22		
John Oldham	12	'near kinsman' of John Oldham	Watertown
Thomas Oldham	10		

HOPEWELL

HOPEWELL of London, William Bundock, Master. She sailed early in April from London and arrived at Boston in June.[1]

John Cooper	41	of Olney, county Bucks	Lynn
Wybroe Cooper	42		
Mary Cooper	13		
John Cooper	10		
Thomas Cooper	7		
Martha Cooper	5		
Philip Phillips		servant	
Edmond Farrington	47	of Olney, county Bucks, miller	Lynn
Elizabeth Farrington	49		
Sarah Farrington	14		
Matthew Farrington	12		
John Farrington	11		
Elizabeth Farrington	8		
William Parryer	36	of Olney, county Bucks	Ipswich
Alice Parryer	37		
Mary Parryer	7		
Sarah Parryer	5		
Katherine	1½		
George Griggs	42	of Lavenden, county Bucks	Boston
Alice Griggs	42		
Thomas Griggs	15		
William Griggs	14		
Elizabeth Griggs	10		
Mary Griggs	6		
James Griggs	2		
Philip Kirtland	21	of Sherrington, county Bucks	Lynn
Nathaniel Kirtland	19		
John Astwood	26		New Haven
Martha Carter	27		
Mary Elliott	13		

John Peat

[1] Public Records Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 15, 17, 19.

John Peat	38	husbandman of Duffield, county Derby	Stratford
Isaac Desbrough	18	of Eltisley, county Cambridge	
George Woodward	35	fishmonger of Saint Botolph's, Billingsgate, London	
John Ruggles	44	shoemaker of Nazing, county Essex,	Roxbury
Barbara Ruggles	30		
John Ruggles	10	(nephew)	
John Ruggles	2		
Elizabeth Eliot	30	of Nazing, county Essex	Roxbury
Elizabeth Eliot	8		
Sarah Eliot	6		
Lydia Eliot	4		
Philip Eliot	2		
Giles Payson	26	of Nazing, county Essex	Roxbury
Isaac Morris	9		
Lawrence Whittemore	63	husbandman of Stanstead Abbots, county Herts	Roxbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Whittemore	57		
Elizabeth Turner	20		
Robert Day	30	of Stanstead Abbots, county Herts	Cambridge
William Peacock	12		
Robert Titus	35	husbandman of Saint Katherine, Tower, London	Weymouth
Mrs. Hannah Titus	31		
John Titus	9		
Edmund Titus	5		
Thomas Pell	22	tailor	New Haven
John Bushnell	21	glazier	Salem
James Burgis	14		

Alexander Thwaites

Alexander Thwaites	20	Concord
John Abbott	16	
Mary Abbott	15	
John Bellows	12	
John Johnes	18	
Christian Luddington	18	
Mary Coke	14	
Mary Peake	15	

REBECCA, John Hodges, Master. She sailed from London in April and arrived at Boston June 8, with the following passengers.[1]

Peter Underwood	22	
Isabel Craddock	30	
Jacob Walsh	32	
George Woodward	35	(also in the Hopewell, *q.v.*)
Elizabeth Winckall	52	
John Winckall	13	
William Swayne	16	Hampton, N. H.
Francis Swayne	14	Hampton, N. H.

ANGEL GABRIEL of Bristol, two hundred and forty tons, ... Taylor, Master. Sailed for New England in June and was wrecked at Pemaquid in August, but no lives were lost.[2]

Ralph Blaisdell	of Lancashire	York, Maine
Mrs. Elizabeth Blaisdell		
Henry Blaisdell		
Henry Simpson		York, Maine

GEORGE

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 20.

[2] Wallace: *History of Canaan, New Hampshire*, 504.

GEORGE of Bristol left that port September 28 and arrived at Boston November 7, following.[1]

ROBERT HULL		of Market Harborough, county Leicester, chandler	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth Hull			
John Hull			

ABIGAIL of London, Richard Hackwell, Master. She listed passengers for New England from June 4 until July 24, and sailed from Plymouth, as her last port of departure, about August 1, with two hundred and twenty persons aboard and many cattle. She arrived at Boston about October 8, infected with smallpox. Among those coming in this ship, but not listed, were Sir Henry Vane, son and heir of Sir Henry Vane, Comptroller of the King's Household, traveling incognito; the Reverend Hugh Peter, pastor of the English Church at Rotterdam, and the Reverend John Wilson, who was returning to Boston, with his wife, her first appearance in New England.[2]

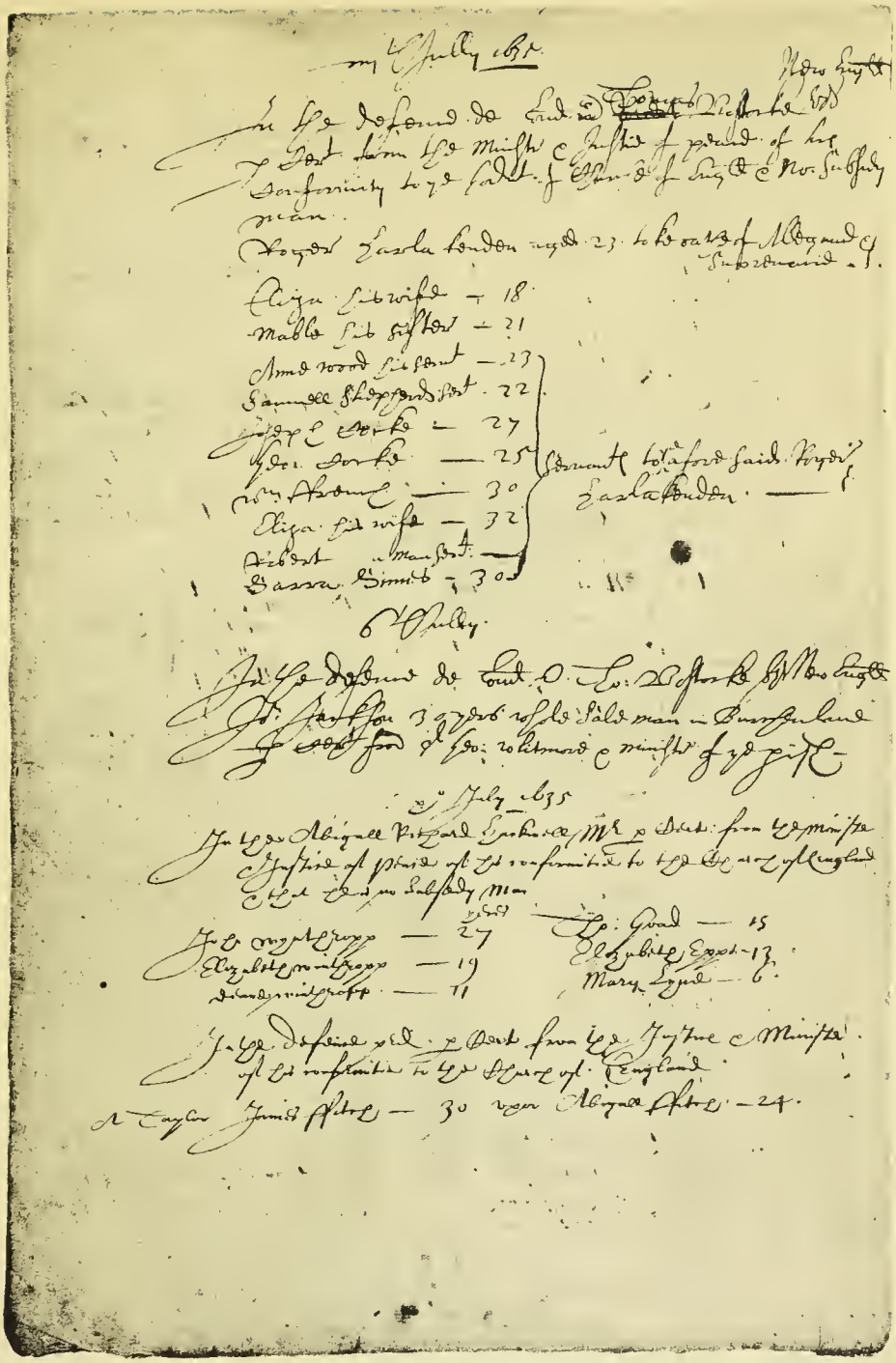
ROBERT MEARES	43	husbandman	Boston
Mrs. Elizabeth Meares	30		
Samuel Meares	6		
John Meares	¼		
THOMAS BUTTOLPH	32	glover	Boston
Mrs. Anne Buttolph	24		
RALPH MASON	35	carpenter of Saint Olave's Southwark	Boston
Mrs. Anne Mason	35		
Richard Mason	5		
			Samuel Mason

[1] Hull: *Diary*, in American Antiquarian Society, *Proceedings*.

[2] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 28, 31–38.

Samuel Mason	3		
Susan Mason	1		
John Winthrop	27		
Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop	19		
Deane Winthrop	11		
Matthew Abdy	15	fisherman	Boston
Edward Belcher	8		Boston
Elizabeth Epps	13		
Mary Lyne	6		
George Burden	24	tanner	Boston
Edward Rainsford	26	merchant	Boston
Nathaniel Tilley	32	of Little Minories, London	Boston
William Tilley	28	of Little Minories, London	Boston
Ralph Root	50		Boston
Mary Root	15		
Robert Sharpe	20		Braintree
Ralph Shepherd	29	tailor	Dedham
Mrs. Thanks Shepherd	23		
Sarah Shepherd	3		
John Houghton	4	(*sic.*) of Eaton Bray, county Bedford	Dedham
Edward White	42	of Cranbrook, county Kent	Dorchester
Mrs. Martha White	39		
Martha White	10		
Mary White	8		
Joseph Fludd	45	baker	Dorchester
Mrs. Jane Fludd	35		
Elizabeth Fludd	9		
Obadiah Fludd	4		
Joseph Fludd	½		

Edmond Munnings



PAGE OF RECORDS FOR JULY, 1635, SHOWING (NEAR BOTTOM) NAMES OF JOHN WINTHROP, JR., AND HIS FAMILY

Edmond Munnings	40	of Denge, county Essex	Dorchester
Mrs. Mary Munnings	30		
Mary Munnings	9		
Anna Munnings	6		
Mahalaleel Munnings	3		
Thomas Jones	40		Dorchester
Mrs. Ellen Jones	36		
Isaac Jones	8		
Hester Jones	6		
Thomas Jones	3		
Sarah Jones	¼		
Henry Bullock	40	of Saint Lawrence, county Essex	Charlestown
Mrs. Susan Bullock	42		
Henry Bullock	8		
Mary Bullock	6		
Thomas Bullock	2		
Thomas Knower	33	of London, clothier	Charlestown
Sarah Knower	7		
Noel Knower	29	of London	Charlestown
Philip Drinker	39	potter	Charlestown
Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker	32		
Edward Drinker	12		
John Drinker	8		
George Hepborne	43	glover of Southwark, county Surrey	Charlestown
Mrs. Anne Hepborne	46		
Rebecca Hepborne	10		
Anna Hepborne	4		
Joseph Borebank	24	servant	
Joan Jordan	16	servant	
William Fuller	25		Ipswich Joseph Fuller

Joseph Fuller	15		
Robert Whitman	20	of Little Minories, London	Ipswich
John West	11		Ipswich
John Emerson	20		Scituate
Richard Carr	29		Salisbury
Hugh Burt	35	of Dorking, county Surrey	Lynn
Mrs. Anne Burt	32		
Hugh Burt	15		
Edward Burt	8		
William Bassett	9	son of Mrs. Burt by a previous marriage	
Edward Ireson	32	perhaps from Buckenham, county Norfolk	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Ireson	27		
Henry Collins	29	starchmaker, certified at Stepney	Lynn
Mrs. Anne Collins	30		
Henry Collins	5		
John Collins	3		
Margery Collins	1		
Dennis Geere	30	certified by the minister of Islesworth, county Middlesex, but came from Ovingdean, county Sussex	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Geere	22		
Elizabeth Geere	3		
Sarah Geere	2		
Elizabeth Tusolie	55		
Anne Pankhurst	16	cousin of Geere	
Constance Woods	12		
Thomas Brane	40	servant	
Thomas Launder	22	servant	
Edmund Freeman	34	gentleman of Pulborough, county Sussex	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman	35		
Alice Freeman	17		

Edward Freeman

Edward Freeman	15		
Elizabeth Freeman	12		
John Freeman	8		
William Almy	34	of South Kilworth, county Leicester	Lynn
Mrs. Audrey Almy	32		
Agnes Almy	8		
Christopher Almy	3		
Christopher Foster	32	husbandman of Ewell, county Surrey	Lynn
Mrs. Frances Foster	25		
Rebecca Foster	5		
Nathaniel Foster	2		
Joseph Foster	1		
Alice Stevens	22	(probably sister of Mrs. Foster)	
Thomas Stevens	12		
John Deacon	28	blacksmith	Lynn
Mrs. Alice Deacon	30		
Hugh Alley	27	certified at Stepney	Lynn
Joshua Griffith	25	certified from Stepney	Lynn
Richard Woodman	9		Lynn
Ralph Wallis	40	husbandman	Malden
George Wallis	15		
John Allen	30	of Haverhill, Suffolk	Plymouth
Mrs. Anne Allen	30		
Ezra Covell	15		
Richard Adams	29	shoemaker of Northampton, county Northants	Salem
Mrs. Susan Adams	26		
Henry Sumner	15	certified from Northampton	Woburn
Elizabeth Sumner	18		
John Harbert	23	shoemaker of Northampton, county Northants	Salem

Richard Graves

Richard Graves	23		Salem
John Cooke	17		Salem
Robert Driver	8	(*sic.*), probably 43 tailor	Salem
John Mere	3	mo.	
John Freeman	35		Sudbury
Mrs. Mary Freeman	30		
John Freeman	9		
Cicely Freeman	4		
Jasper Arnold	40	certified from Shoreditch, London	
Mrs. Anne Arnold	39		
William Potter	27	husbandman	Watertown
Mrs. Frances Potter	26		
Joseph Potter	½		
John Rookman	45		
Mrs. Elizabeth Rookman	31		
John Rookman	9		
John Coke	27		
Edward Fountain	28		
John Fox	35		
Richard Fox	15		
Thomas Freeman	24		
Walter Gutsall	23		
John Holliock	28		
Charles Jones	21	certified from Little Minories, London	
John Jones	15		
William King	28		
William Marshall	40		
George Rum (?)	25		
Joseph Stanley	34		
Joseph Terry	32		

George Drewry

George Drewry	19	of East Grinstead, Sussex
James Dodd	16	
Thomas Goad	15	
Peter Kettell	10	
Edward Martin	19	
William Paine	15	
John Paine	14	
John Stroud	15	
Thomas Thompson	18	
William Yates	14	
Agnes Alcock	18	
Lydia Browne		certified from Little Minories, London
Ruth Bushell	23	
Margaret Devotion	9	
Elizabeth Ellis	16	
Elizabeth Harding	12	certified from Little Minories, London
Susan Hathaway	34	
Elinor Hillman	33	
Mary Jones	30	
Rebecca Price	14	
Margaret Tucker	23	
Joan Wall	19	
Anne Williams	10	

DEFENCE of London, Edward Bostock, Master. She sailed from London about the last of July and arrived at Boston October 8, with about one hundred passengers.

Robert Long	45	of Dunstable, county Bedford, innholder	Charlestown
Mrs. Elizabeth Long	30		
Michael Long	20		
Sarah Long	18		
Robert Long	16		
Elizabeth Long	12		
Anne Long	10		
			Mary Long

Mary Long	9		
Rebecca Long	8		
John Long	8		
Zachary Long	4		
Joshua Long	¾		
JOHN GOULD	25	of Towcester, county Northants	Charlestown
Mrs. Grace Gould	25		
ADAM MOTT	39	of Cambridge, county Cambridge, tailor	Hingham
Mrs. Sarah Mott	31		
John Mott	14		
Adam Mott	12		
Jonathan Mott	9		
Elizabeth Mott	6		
Mary Mott	4		
JOHN SHEPARD	36	(pseudonym for the Reverend Thomas Shepard)	
Mrs. Margaret Shepard	31		
Thomas Shepard	½		
Thomas Boylston	20	of Fenchurch Street, London	Charlestown
ROGER HARLAKENDEN	23	of Earl's Colne, county Essex	Cambridge
Mrs. Elizabeth Harlakenden	18		
Mabel Harlakenden	22		
Anne Wood	23	servants	
Samuel Shepard	22		
Joseph Cooke	27		
George Cooke	25		
William French	30		
Mrs. Elizabeth French	32		
Robert			
Sarah Simes	30		

Mrs. Elizabeth French

Mrs. Elizabeth French	30		Cambridge
Francis French	10		
Elizabeth French	6		
Mary French	2½		
John French	½		
JOHN JACKSON	30	Birching Lane, London	
JAMES FITCH	30		Boston
Mrs. Abigail Fitch	24		
John Fitch	14		
RICHARD PARK	33	miller	Cambridge
Mrs. Margery Park	30		
HENRY DEWHURST	35		
Robert Hill	20	servant to Matthew Cradock	Medford
WILLIAM HUBBARD	40	husbandman of Little Clacton, Essex	Ipswich
Mrs. Judith Hubbard	25		
John Hubbard	15		
William Hubbard	13		
Nathaniel Hubbard	6		
Richard Hubbard	4		
Martha Hubbard	22		
Mary Hubbard	20		
ROBERT COLBORNE	28		Ipswich
Edward Colborne	17		
WILLIAM READE	48		Boston
Mrs. Mabel Reade	30		
George Reade	6		
Ralph Reade	5		
Justus Reade	1½		
ROBERT KEAYNE	40	merchant of London	Boston
Mrs. Anne Keayne	38		
			Benjamin Keayne

Benjamin Keayne	16		
Penelope Darno	29	servant	
William Williamson	25		
Mrs. Mary Williamson	23		
Jasper Gunn	29		Milford, Connecticut
Mrs. Anne Gunn	25		
Phebe Maulder	7		
Thomas Donn	25		
John Jenkins	26		
John Burtes	29		
William Sawkyn	25		
Mrs. Sarah Knight	50		
Dorothy Knight	24		
Susannah Farebrother	25		
Elizabeth Fenwick	25		
Dorothy Adams	24		
Francis Nutbrowne	16		
Martha Banes	20		
Elizabeth Steere	18		
Mary Bentley	20		
Simon Rogers	20	shoemaker	Concord

The following distinguished persons came in this ship, although their names are not on the official passenger list.[1] It is certain that they came under assumed names, owing to the rigorous inspection of emigrant ships to New England.

Rev. Thomas Shepard	of Towcester, county Northants	Cambridge
		Mrs. Margaret Shepard

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 160.

Mrs. Margaret Shepard			
Thomas Shepard			
Rev. John Wilson		returning from England	Boston
Rev. Hugh Peter		of Fowey, county Cornwall	Salem
Rev. John Norton		of Bishops Stortford, county Herts	Ipswich
Mrs. Mary Norton			
Rev. John Jones			Concord
Mrs. Sarah Jones	34		Fairfield, Conn.
Sarah Jones	15	his children	
John Jones	11		
Ruth Jones	7		
Theophilus Jones	3		
Rebecca Jones	2		
Elizabeth Jones	½		

TRUELOVE, John Gibbs, Master. She sailed in September, probably, from London and arrived at Boston late in November.[1]

Thomas Burchard	40	laborer	Roxbury
Mrs. Mary Burchard	38		
Elizabeth Burchard	13		
Mary Burchard	12		
Sarah Burchard	9		
Susan Burchard	8		
John Burchard	7		
Anne Burchard	1½		
Edward Howe	60	husbandman of Berkhampstead, county Herts	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Howe	50		
			Jeremy Howe

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 42.

Jeremy Howe	21		
Sarah Howe	12		
Ephraim Howe	9		
Isaac Howe	7		
William Howe	6		
Zachariah Whitman	40	of Lee, county Bucks	Weymouth. Removed to Stratford, Connecticut
Mrs. Sarah Whitman	25		
Zachariah Whitman	2½		
Rebecca Fenner	25		
Thomas Tibbalds	20		
John Stream	14		
Thomas Sterte	15		
Ralph Tompkins	50	husbandman	Dorchester
Mrs. Katherine Tompkins			
Samuel Tompkins	22		
Elizabeth Tompkins	18		
Mary Tompkins	14		
Richard Hawes	29	of Great Missenden, Bucks	Dorchester
Mrs. Anne Hawes	26		
Anne Hawes	2½		
Obadiah Hawes	½		
William Preston	44	of Giggleswick, county York	Dorchester and New Haven
Mrs. Mary Preston	34		
Elizabeth Preston	11		
Sarah Preston	8		
Mary Preston	6		
John Preston	3		
William Beeresto	23		Dedham
George Beeresto	21		Dedham
William Bentley	47		
John Bentley	17		
Alice Bentley	15		

Peter Place

Peter Place	20		Boston
Ralph Ellinwood	28		Salem
George Taylor	31		Lynn
Richard Swayne	34		
Robert Browne	24		
John Sedgwick	24		
Jeremy Blackwell	18	probably of Lincoln (City)	
Lester Gunter	13		
Thomas Stockton	21		
George Morey	16		
Thomas Blower	50		
Edward Jeffries	24		
John Simpson	30		
Thomas Brighton	31		
Thomas Rumball	22		Stratford, Connecticut
Edward Parrie	24		
Roger Broome	17		
John Done	16		
William Joes	28	(perhaps error for Jones or Jose)	
Elizabeth Jenkins	27		
Margaret Killinghall	20		
Sarah Haile	11		
Jane Walston	19		
Dorothy Lowe	13		

PIED COW.

PIED COW. Nothing is known of this vessel, the time of her departure or her arrival, except what is given below. [1]

William Harrison	55	certified by Sir Edward Spencer, 'resident near Bramford' (county Suffolk)	
John Baldwin			
William Baldwin			
Robert Bills	32	husbandman	Charlestown

HOPEWELL of London, Thomas Babb, Master. She sailed about the middle of September and arrived at Boston in the latter part of November.[2]

Thomas Tredwell	30	certified at Saint Giles's, Cripplegate, London	Dorchester
Mrs. Mary Tredwell	30		
Thomas Tredwell	1		
Thomas Blackley	20		
Henry Maudsley	24		Dorchester
William Norton	25		Ipswich
Thomas Turner	43		Hingham
Robert Pennaird	21		
Thomas Pennaird	10		
William Wood	27	husbandman	Lynn
Mrs. Elizabeth Wood	24		
John Wood	26		Salem
Thomas Johnson	25		
Thomas Bull	25		
			Mary Hubbard

[1] Public Record Office MSS., and Drake: *Founders*, 38, 41.

[2] Public Record Office MSS., and *N.E. Gen. Register* for October, 1848.

Mary Hubbard	24		
John Kerbie	12		
John Thomas	14		
Isaac Robinson	15		
Anne Williamson	18		
William Lyon	14		
Grace Stokes	20		
Robert Chambers	13		
THOMAS BULL	25		
Joseph Miller	15		
Richard Hutley	15		
John Prior	15		Duxbury
Daniel Prior	13		Scituate
John Marshall	14		
Mary Clark	16		
Joan Cleeven	18		
Joan Grave	30		
Mary Grave	26		
Edmond Chipperfield	20		
ROBERT EDWARDS	22		
ROBERT EDGE	25		York, Maine
WALTER LLOYD	27		
Ellen Leaves	17		
Alice Albon	25		
Barbara Rose	20		
John Foster	14		
Gabriel Reed	18		
JOHN WEEKS	26	tanner	perhaps Plymouth
Mrs. Mary Weeks	28		
Anne Weeks	1		
Mary Withie	62		
Robert Withie	20		
Susan Withie	18		
Mary Withie	16		
			ROBERT BAYLIE

Robert Baylie	23		
Samuel Younglove	30		Ipswich
Mrs. Margaret Younglove	28		
Samuel Younglove	1		
Andrew Hull	29		
Mrs. Katherine Hull	23		
Roger Toothaker	23		Plymouth
Mrs. Margaret Toothaker	28		
Roger Toothaker	1		
Isaac Heath	50	harness-maker of Little Amwell, Herts	Roxbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Heath	40		
Elizabeth Heath	5		
Martha Heath	30		
Anthony Freeman	22		
Twyford West	19	servant	Plymouth
Henry Ticknall	15.		

BLESSING, John Leicester, Master. She sailed in June with the following passengers 'to be transported to New England' and arrived at Boston in August.[1]

William Vassall	42	of Stepney, county Middlesex, merchant	Scituate
Mrs. Anne Vassall	42		
Judith Vassall	16		
Frances Vassall	12		
John Vassall	10		
Anne Vassall	6		
			Margaret Vassall

[1] Public Record Office MSS.

Margaret Vassall	2		
Mary Vassall	1		
William Brooke	20	servant	Marshfield
Gilbert Brooke	14	servant	Marshfield
Thomas King	31	of Cold Norton, Essex	Scituate
Susan King	32		
Thomasine Munson	14	servant	Scituate
John Stockbridge	27		Scituate
Mrs. Anne Stockbridge	21		
Nicholas Robinson	30		Cambridge
Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson	32		
Katherine Robinson	12		
Mary Robinson	7		
John Robinson	5		
Sarah Robinson	1½		
Robert Saywell	30		Boston
Mrs. Susan Saywell	25		
James Saywell	1		
Nathaniel Byham	14		Marshfield
Richard More	20		
John Morey	19		
John Briggs	20		Watertown
Nicholas Long	19		
John Hathaway	18		Yarmouth
Henry Beck	18		Dover, New Hampshire
Edward Ingraham	18		Salem
John Manifold	17		
John Fitch	14		
Richard Sexton	14		Windsor
Elizabeth Holley	30		
Sarah Tinkler	15		
Mary Hubbard	24		
Mary Sprall	20		
Christian Buck	26		

William Cope

William Cope	26		
Richard Cope	24		
Robert Turner	24		Boston
Robert Onion	26		Roxbury
Richard Hollingsworth	40 [1]		Salem
Mrs. Susan Hollingsworth	30		
William Hollingsworth	7		
Richard Hollingsworth	4		
Elizabeth Hollingsworth	3		
Susan Hollingsworth	2		
Christian Hunter	20 [1]		
Elizabeth Hunter	18		
Thomas Hunter	14		
William Hunter	11		
Thomas Trentum	14		
Thomas Biggs	13		
John Jackson	40	fisherman	Cambridge
Mrs. Margaret Jackson	36		
John Jackson	2		
Barnaby Davis	36		Charlestown
Mrs. Susan Davis	16		
Robert Lewis	28		Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis	22		
John Burules	26	(probably Burrell)	

1636

[1] William Hollingsworth testified that his father came with twelve persons in 1635, and the last six named in his family are probably those who are found in Salem afterward.

1636

HECTOR. No information is available about this ship except that she arrived sometime in May.[1]

..... 'Divers of the ships this spring out of the Downs came in five weeks,' but no information is available as to names of the vessels or passengers.[2]

..... A ship arrived November 10, from London, 'Full of Passengers, men, women and children.' [3]

....On November 17, two ships arrived from London, names unknown, 'full of passengers.' One of them had been twenty-six weeks from the Thames, and eighteen weeks from land to land. 'Their beer all spent and leaked out a month before their arrival, so as they were forced to stinking water (and that very little) mixed with sack or vinegar, and their other provisions very short and bad. Yet, through the great providence of the Lord, they came safe on shore, and most of them sound and well liking. One of the ships was overset in the night by a sudden gust, and lay so for half an hour, yet righted herself.' [4]

Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS	of Haverhill, county Suffolk	Ipswich
Mrs. Margaret Rogers		
Nathaniel Rogers	of Haverhill, county Suffolk	Ipswich
Samuel Rogers		
		Rev. RALPH PARTRIDGE

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 181. [2] *Ibid.*, 181. [3] *Ibid.*, 199. [4] *Ibid.*, 200

Rev. RALPH PARTRIDGE of Lenham, county Kent Duxbury
Mrs. Patience Partridge
Elizabeth Partridge
Mary Partridge

GEORGE of Bristol, arrived at Plymouth, December 27, laden with cattle and passengers, under stress of weather, 'having spent her mainmast about Cape Cod.' [1] No information as to names of the emigrants.

1637

June 3. 'Two ships arrived here out of England (Mr. Peirce was [Master of] one).' [2]

June 20. 'Three ships arrived here from Ipswich with three hundred and sixty passengers.' [3]

June 26. 'There arrived two ships from London, the *Hector* and the (blank). In these came Mr. Davenport and another minister, and Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins, two merchants of London, men of fair estate and of great esteem for religion and wisdom in outward affairs.'

In the *Hector* came also the Lord Ley, son and heir of the Earl of Marlborough.[4]

Rev. JOHN DAVENPORT

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, 1, 208. [2] *Ibid.*, 221. [3] *Ibid.*, 222. [4] *Ibid.*, 223.

Rev. John Davenport			New Haven
Edward Hopkins			New Haven
Theophilus Eaton			New Haven
Rev. John Harvard (?)		It is possible that the 'other Minister' was the famous John Harvard as he arrived here this summer	

MARY ANNE of Yarmouth, William Goose, Master. She sailed from Ipswich in May and arrived at Boston June 20.[1]

Thomas Paine	50	weaver of Wrentham, Suffolk	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth Paine	53		
Thomas Paine, Jr.			
John Paine			
Mary Paine			
Elizabeth Paine			
Dorothy Paine			
Sarah Paine			
Margaret Neave	58	widow, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Salem
Rachel Dixon			
Benjamin Cooper	50	husbandman of Brampton, Suffolk	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper	48		
Lawrence Cooper			
Mary Cooper			
Rebecca Cooper			
Benjamin Cooper, Jr.			
Frances Tillingham	32		
Esther Cooper	48		
John Killin			
Philemon Dickerson		servant	Salem
			Abraham Toppan

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 222; Wyman: *Charlestown*, I, 563; and original list in Public Records Office.

Abraham Toppan	31	cooper of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Newbury
Mrs. Susanna Toppan	30		
Peter Toppan			
Elizabeth Toppan			
Anne Goodin	18	servant	
William Thomas	26	of Great Comberton, Worcester	
John Thurston	30	husbandman of Wrentham, Suffolk	Salem
Mrs. Margaret Thurston	32		
Thomas Thurston			
John Thurston			
Lucy Poyett	23	spinster	
John Burrowe	48	cooper of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Anne Burrowe	40		
William Gault	29	cordwainer of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Salem
Augustine Ca.....			
Mrs. Alice Ca.....	40		
John Darrell			
Mrs. Joan Ames	50	widow of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Salem
Ruth Ames	18		
William Ames			
John Ames			
John Gedney		of Norwich, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Sarah Gedney	25		
Lydia Gedney			
Hannah Gedney			
John Gedney			
William Walker		servant	
..... Burgess	26	servant	

Samuel Greenfield

Samuel Greenfield	27	weaver of Norwich, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Barbara Greenfield	25		
Mary Greenfield			
Barbara Greenfield			
John Teed	19	servant	
Thomas Jones	25	butcher of Elzing, Norfolk	Charlestown
Thomas Oliver	36	calender of Norwich, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Mary Oliver	34		
Thomas Oliver, Jr.			
John Oliver			
Thomas Doged	30	servant	
Mary Sape	12	servant	
William Cockram	28	mariner of Southold, Suffolk	Hingham
Mrs. Christian Cockram	26		
William Cockram, Jr.			
..... Cockram			
John Cutler [1]			Hingham
Mrs. Mary Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
..... Cutler			
....		(servant)	
Henry Tuthill [1]		of Saxlingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Tuthill			
Isaac Wright [1]			
John Tower [1]			Hingham

JOHN AND DOROTHY

[1] These four families are taken from Daniel Cushing's Record. (Drake: *Founders*, 84.)

JOHN AND DOROTHY of Ipswich, William Andrews, Master.

ROSE of Yarmouth, William Andrews, Jr., Master.

The following named passengers sailed in these two ships from Ipswich, and arrived June 8 at Boston.[1] It is not possible to allocate them to either ship and they are combined in this way.[2]

John Baker	39	grocer of Norwich, Norfolk	Charlestown
Mrs. Elizabeth Baker	31		
Elizabeth Baker			
Thomas Baker			
John Baker, Jr.			
Mary Alxarson	24		
Anne Alxarson	20		
Bridget Boulle	32		
Nicholas Busby	50	weaver of Norwich, Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Bridget Busby	53		
Nicholas Busby			
John Busby			
Abraham Busby			
Sarah Busby			
Michael Metcalf	45	weaver of Norwich, Norfolk	Dedham
Mrs. Sarah Metcalf	39		
Mary Metcalf	19		
Michael Metcalf, Jr.	17		
John Metcalf	15		
Sarah Metcalf	13		
Elizabeth Metcalf	11		
			Martha Metcalf

[1] Winthrop: *Journal*, 1, 222.

[2] Public Record Office MSS.

Martha Metcalf	9		
Thomas Metcalf	7		
Jane Metcalf	5		
Rebecca Metcalf	2		
Thomas Comber-bach	16	servant	
SAMUEL DIX	43	joiner of Norwich, Norfolk	
Mrs. Joan Dix	38		
Priscilla Dix			
Abigail Dix			
William Storey	23	servant	
Daniel Lindsey	18	servant	
HENRY SKERRY	31	cordwainer of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth Skerry	25		
Henry Skerry, Jr.			
Edmund Towne	18	apprentice	
FRANCIS LAWES		of Carleton Rode, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Lydia Lawes	49		
Mary Lawes			
Samuel Lincoln	18	servant	
Anne Smith	19	servant	
JOHN MOULTON	38	husbandman of Ormsby, Norfolk	Newbury, Hampton, N.H.
Mrs. Anne Moulton	38		
Henry Moulton			
Mercy Moulton			
Anne Moulton			
Jane Moulton			
Bridget Moulton			
Adam Goodens	20	servant	
Alice Eden	18		
Mrs. Mary Moulton	30	widow	
Miriam Moulton	23		
Ruth Moulton	20		
John Marston	20	servant	

THOMAS MOULTON

Thomas Moulton	31	husbandman of Ormsby, Norfolk	Hampton, N.H., York, Me.
Richard Carver	60	husbandman of Scratby, Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Grace Carver	40		
Elizabeth Carver	18	twin	
Susanna Carver	18	twin	
Isaac Hart	22	servant	
Thomas Flagge	21	servant	
Merible Underwood	20	servant	
Robert Page	33	husbandman of Ormsby, Norfolk	Salem
Mrs. Lucy Page	30		
Frances Page			
Margaret Page			
Susanna Page			
John Pearce	49	weaver of Norwich, Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce	36		
John Pearce			
Barbara Pearce			
Elizabeth Pearce			
Judith Pearce			
John Gedney	19	servant	
William Ludkin	33	locksmith of Norwich, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Elizabeth Ludkin	34		
Esther Ludkin			
(illegible)	28	cordwainer	
. . . . .			
Samuel			
John			
Elizabeth			
Deborah			
Anne Williams	15		

William Nickerson

William Nickerson	33	weaver of Norwich, Norfolk	Boston
Mrs. Anne Nickerson	28		
Nicholas Nickerson			
Robert Nickerson			
Elizabeth Nickerson			
Anne Nickerson			
William Moulton	20	servant	
Anne Wadd	15	servant	
Henry Dow	29	husbandman of Ormsby, Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Joan Dow	30		
Thomas Dow	6		
Henry Dow, Jr.	3		
Anne Manning	17	servant	
Ellen Robinson			
William Williams	40	of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Watertown
Mrs. Alice Williams	38		
Abraham Williams			
Elizabeth Williams	31	spinster	
Katherine Roby	68	widow	
Richard Leeds	32	mariner of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Dedham
Mrs. Joan Leeds	23		
Henry Smith	30	husbandman of New Buckenham, Norfolk	Dedham
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	34		
John Smith			
Seth Smith			
John Roper	26	carpenter of New Buckenham, Norfolk	Dedham
Mrs. Alice Roper	23		
Alice Roper			
Elizabeth Roper			

HERCULES

HERCULES of Sandwich, John Witherley, Master. When this ship sailed from Sandwich is not known, but the following list of passengers 'for the American Plantations,' in the corporation records of Sandwich, is 'certified under the seal of the office of Mayoralty, 9 June, 1637.' All these passengers settled in New England. Winthrop states, under date of June 3, that 'Two ships arrived here out of England (Mr. Peirce was one),' and the *Hercules* may be the other.[1]

Thomas Starr	of Canterbury, yeoman	Dorchester
Mrs. Susan Starr		
Edward Johnson	of Canterbury, joiner	Charlestown
Mrs. Susan Johnson		
Edward Johnson		
George Johnson		
Martha Johnson		
Matthew Johnson		
John Johnson		
Susan Johnson		
William Johnson		
John Farley		
John England		
Nicholas Butler	of Ashford, yeoman	Dorchester
Mrs. Joyce Butler		
John Butler		
Henry Butler		
Lydia Butler		
Thomas Butler		
John Pope		
John Gill		
Richard Jenkins		
Simon Athearn		
Samuel Hall	of Canterbury, yeoman	
Mrs. Joan Hall		
Edward Page		
		Joan Granger

[1] *Journal*, 1, 221; Boys: *History of Sandwich*, 1786–92.

Joan Granger		
Grace Granger		
Henry Bachelor	of Dover, brewer	Ipswich
Mrs. Martha Bachelor		
John Buck		
Susan Buck		
Samuel Taylor		
Joseph Bachelor	of Canterbury, tailor	Salem
Mrs. Elizabeth Bachelor		
..... Bachelor		
Thomas Granger		
Edward Harsnet		
Henry Richardson	of Canterbury, carpenter	
Mrs. Mary Richardson		
..... Richardson		
..... Richardson		
..... Richardson		
..... Richardson		
..... Richardson		
Jarvis Boyket	of Thannington, carpenter	Charlestown
Stephen Granger		
John Bachelor	of Canterbury, tailor	Salem
Nathaniel Ovell	of Dover, cordwainer	
Thomas Granger		
Thomas Call	of Faversham, husbandman	Charlestown
Mrs. Bennet Call		
Thomas Call		
John Call		
Mary Call		
William Eaton	of Staple, husbandman	Watertown
Mrs. Martha Eaton		
John Eaton		

....

....
....
Jonas Eaton

Joseph Coleman	of Sandwich, shoemaker	
Mrs. Sarah Coleman		
..... Coleman		
..... Coleman		
..... Coleman		
..... Coleman		
Matthew Smith	of Sandwich, cordwainer	Charlestown
Mrs. Jane Smith		
Matthew Smith		
..... Smith		
..... Smith		
..... Smith		
Marmaduke Peirce	of Sandwich, tailor	Salem
Mrs. Mary Peirce		
John Hooke		

1638

Governor Winthrop had ceased to record the separate arrivals of passenger ships and lumped them all together. About September 1 he made the following record: 'There came over this summer twenty ships, and at least three thousand persons, so as they were forced to look out new plantations. One was begun at Merrimack, and another four or five miles above Concord, and another at Winicowett.' [1] This last named place became later Hampton, New Hampshire.[2] Of these twenty ships not half are known by name, but the following have been identified as coming this year:

CASTLE

[1] *Journal*, 1, 274. [2] *Mass. Col. Rec.*, 1, 271.

CASTLE of London, sailed in April for New England.[1]

SUSAN AND ELLEN, Edward Payne, Master, sailed from London April 11 and arrived July 17 this year.[2]

..... 'a ship of Barnstaple' arrived September 21 with eighty passengers, 'near all Western people.'[3]

Rev. MARMADUKE MATTHEWS 32 — Yarmouth, Cape Cod
Mrs. Katherine Matthews

DILIGENT, of Ipswich, John Martin, Master. She sailed from Ipswich, Suffolk, in June and arrived August 10 at Boston, with about one hundred passengers, principally from Hingham, Norfolk, destined for Hingham, Massachusetts.[4]

Rev. ROBERT PECK — of Hingham, county Norfolk — Hingham
Mrs. ..... Peck
Anne Peck
Joseph Peck

JOSEPH PECK — of Hingham, county Norfolk — Hingham
Mrs. ..... Peck

EDWARD GILMAN — of Hingham, county Norfolk — Hingham
Mrs. Mary Gilman
Edward Gilman

Moses Gilman

[1] *Lechford Note Book*, 77.
[2] *Ibid.*, 91.
[3] Winthrop: *Journal*, I, 277.
[4] Cushing MSS.

Moses Gilman		
Lydia Gilman		
Sarah Gilman		
John Gilman		
John Folsom	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Mary Folsom		
John Folsom		
Mrs. Christian Chamberlain	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Henry Chamberlain	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Chamberlain		
..... Chamberlain		
..... Chamberlain		
Stephen Gates	of Norwich, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Anne Gates		
Elizabeth Gates		
Mary Gates		
George Knights	of Barrow, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. ..... Knights		
..... Knights		
Thomas Cooper	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Cooper		
..... Cooper		
..... Cooper		
Francis James	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Elizabeth James		
Matthew Hawke	of Cambridge, England	Hingham
Mrs. Margaret Hawke		
Matthew Cushing	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
		Mrs. Nazareth Cushing

Mrs. Nazareth Cushing		
Daniel Cushing		
Jeremiah Cushing		
Matthew Cushing		
John Cushing		
Deborah Cushing		
John Tufts	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Robert Skoulding	of Norwich, county Norfolk	Hingham
Elizabeth Sayer		
Mary Sayer		
John Fearing	of Cambridge, England	Hingham
Philip James	of Hingham, county Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Jane James		
..... James		
..... James		
..... James		
..... James		
Stephen Paine	of Great Ellingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Rose Paine		
..... Paine		
..... Paine		
..... Paine		
..... Paine		
John Sutton	of Attleborough, Norfolk	Hingham
Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton		
Hannah Sutton		
John Sutton, Jr.		
Nathaniel Sutton		
Elizabeth Sutton		
Mrs. Joan Lincoln		
		Stephen Lincoln

Stephen Lincoln Mrs. ..... Lincoln Stephen Lincoln, Jr.	of Wymondham, Norfolk	Hingham
Samuel Packer Mrs. Elizabeth Packer ..... Packer	of Wymondham, Norfolk	Hingham
Henry Smith Mrs. Judith Smith John Smith Henry Smith Daniel Smith Judith Smith Elizabeth Smith	of Hempnall, Norfolk	Hingham
Bozoun Allen Mrs. Anne Allen	of King's Lynn, Norfolk	Hingham
William Ripley Mrs. ..... Ripley Mary Ripley John Ripley Abraham Ripley Sarah Ripley	of Wymondham, Norfolk	Hingham
Thomas Sucklin	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Richard Baxter	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
William Pitts	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Edward Mitchell	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
James Buck	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
John Morfield	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Thomas Lincoln	of Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham
Jeremiah Moore And about 20 servants	of Wymondham, Norfolk	Hingham

CONFIDENCE, of London, two hundred tons, John Gibson, Master. She sailed from Southampton the last of April,' by vertue of the Lord Treasurers warrant of the 11th of April, 1638.' [1]

Walter Haynes	55	linen weaver of Sutton Mansfield, Wilts	Sudbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Haynes			
John Haynes			
Josias Haynes			
Suffrance Haynes			
Mary Haynes			
John Blandford	27	servant	
John Riddet	26	servant	
Richard Biddle-combe	16	servant	
Peter Noyes	47	of Penton, county Hants, yeoman	Watertown
Thomas Noyes	15		
Elizabeth Noyes			
Robert Davis	30	servant	
Margaret Davis	26	servant	
John Rutter	22	servant	
Nicholas Guy	50	of Upton Gray, county Hants, carpenter	Watertown
Mrs. Jane Guy	30		
Mary Guy			
Joseph Taintor	25	servant	
Robert Bayley	23	servant	
John Bent	35	of Penton, Hants, husbandman	Sudbury
Mrs. Martha Bent			
Robert Bent	10		
Agnes Bent	8		
William Bent	6		
Peter Bent	4		
John Bent	2		

Roger Porter

[1] Colonial Papers, America and West Indies, v, 375.

Roger Porter	55	of Long Sutton, Hants	Watertown
Joan Porter			
Susan Porter			
Mary Porter			
Rose Porter			
John Sanders	25	of Langford, Wilts, husbandman	Salisbury
Mrs. Sarah Sanders			
John Cole	40		
Roger Eastman	15	servant	
Richard Blake	16	servant	
William Cottle	12	servant	
Robert King	24	servant	
John Rolfe	50	of Melchitt Park, Wilts, husbandman	Salisbury
Mrs. Anne Rolfe			
Thomas Whittle	18	servant	
John Goodenowe	42	of Semley, county Wilts, husbandman	Sudbury
Mrs. Jane Goodenowe			
Lydia Goodenowe			
Jane Goodenowe			
Edmund Goodenowe	27	of Donhead, county Wilts, husbandman	Sudbury
Mrs. Anne Goodenowe			
John Goodenowe	3		
Thomas Goodenowe	1		
Richard Sanger	18	servant	
Thomas Goodenowe	30	of Shaftesbury, county Dorset	Sudbury
Mrs. Jane Goodenowe			
Ursula Goodenowe			
Thomas Goodenowe	1		
Edmund Kerley	22	of Ashmore, county Dorset, husbandman	
			William Kerley

William Kerley		husbandman	Sudbury
Edmund Morris		of Kington Magna, county Dorset	
Stephen Kent	27	of Nether Wallop, county Hants	Newbury
Mrs. Margery Kent	26		
George Church	16	servant	
Hugh March	20	servant	
Anthony Sadler	9	servant	
Nicholas Wallington		'a poor boy'	
Rebecca Kent	16	servant	
John Stephens	31	of Caversham, county Oxford, husbandman	Newbury
Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens			
Mrs. Alice Stephens		mother	
William Stephens	21	of Caversham, county Oxford, husbandman	
John Lougie	16	servant	
Grace Lougie		servant	
Thomas Jones	36	of Caversham, county Oxford, tailor	
Mrs. Anne Jones			
..... Jones	8		
..... Jones	6		
..... Jones	4		
..... Jones	2		
William Baunsh	24	servant	
Jude Donley		servant	
Mrs. Martha Wilder		of Shiplake, county Oxford, spinster	
Mary Wilder		daughter	
Augustine Bearce	20		
Martha Keene	60		
Elizabeth Keene	13		
Martha Keene			
Josias Keene			
John Keene	17		
Sarah Keene			

John Benson

John Benson	30	of Caversham, county Oxford, husbandman	Hingham
Mrs. Mary Benson			
John Benson	3		
Mary Benson	1		
William Ilsley	26	of Nether Wallop, county Hants, shoemaker	Newbury
Mrs. Barbara Ilsley			
Philip Davie	12	servant	
John Ilsley	24	of Nether Wallop, county Hants, shoemaker	Salisbury
Joseph Parker	24	of Newbury, county Berks, tanner	Newbury
Mrs. Sarah Osgood		of Wherwell, county Hants, spinster	Newbury
Sarah Osgood	9		
John Osgood	7		
Mary Osgood	5		
Elizabeth Osgood	3		
William Osgood	}	'children under xj years'	
William Jones	}		
Margery Parke		servant	
John Ludwell	50		
Henry Hangert	40	servant	
David Wheeler	11	servant	
Richard Bidgood		of Romsey, county Hants, merchant	Boston

BEVIS of Southampton, one hundred and fifty tons, Robert Batten, Master. Probably sailed in May, 'by vertue of the Lord Treasurers warrant of the second of May, wch was after

after the restraynt and they some dayes gone to sea Before the Kinges Mates Proclamation Came into Southampton.' [1]

No record of her arrival.

JOHN FRYE	37	of Basing, county Hants, wheelwright	Newbury
Mrs. Anne Frye			
John Frye			
Sarah Frye			
Benjamin Frye			
RICHARD AUSTIN	40	of Bishopstoke, county Hants, tailor	Charlestown (?)
Mrs. ..... Austin			
..... Austin			
..... Austin			
Robert Knight		carpenter, his servant	
CHRISTOPHER BATT	37	of Salisbury, county Wilts, tanner	Newbury
Mrs. Anne Batt	37		
Anne Batt	8		
Jane Batt	7		
Christopher Batt	5		
Thomas Batt	3		
Elizabeth Batt	2		
Dorothy Batt		sister of Christopher	
Thomas Good	24	servant	
Elizabeth Blackstone	22	servant	
Rebecca Pond	18		
WILLIAM CARPENTER	62	of Wherwell, county Hants, carpenter	Weymouth
WILLIAM CARPENTER, JR.	33	of Wherwell, county Hants, carpenter	Weymouth
Mrs. Abigail Carpenter	32		
..... Carpenter			
..... Carpenter			
			..... Carpenter

[1] Drake: *Founders*, 60.

..... Carpenter			
..... Carpenter			
Thomas Banshott	14	servant	
Mrs. Agnes Littlefield	38		Wells, Maine
John Littlefield	14		
Elizabeth Littlefield	11		
Mary Littlefield	8		
Thomas Littlefield	5		
Anne Littlefield	5		
Francis Littlefield	2		
John Knight		carpenter, servant	
Hugh Durdal		servant	Newport
Henry Biley	26	of Salisbury, county Wilts, tanner	Salisbury
Mary Biley	22	sister	
Thomas Reeves		servant	Roxbury
Richard Dummer	40	of Bishopstoke, county Hants, gentleman	Newbury
Mrs. Alice Dummer	35		
Thomas Dummer	19		
Joan Dummer	19		
Jane Dummer	10		
Dorothy Dummer	6		
Richard Dummer	4		
Thomas Dummer	2		
Stephen Dummer		of Bishopstoke, county Hants, husbandman	Newbury
John Hutchinson	30	servant, carpenter	
Francis Alcock	26	servant	
Adam Mott	19	servant, tailor	
William Wakefield	22	servant	
Anne Wakefield	20	servant	
Samuel Poor	18	servant	
Daniel Poor	14	servant	
Alice Poor	20	servant	
Nathaniel Parker	20	servant, of London, baker	
Richard Bayley	15	servant	

MARTIN.

MARTIN. The voyage of this ship is only known through the death of one of its passengers, and the settlement of his estate by depositions of witnesses as to the will. She arrived in Boston Harbor before July 13.

Sylvester Baldwin		of Aston Clinton, county Bucks	
Mrs. Sarah Baldwin			
Richard Baldwin			
Sarah Baldwin			
James Weeden		of Chesham, county Bucks	Newport, Rhode Island
Mrs. Phillippa Weeden			
John Weeden			
William Weeden			
Anna Weeden			
Martha Weeden			
Chad Brown			Providence
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown			
John Brown			

1639

JONATHAN. The facts concerning this ship are taken from local records, but it is not known when she departed or arrived. The passengers are believed to be from the county of Hampshire and it is supposed that she sailed from Southampton.[1]

Thomas Gould	32	of Bovingdon, Herts	Charlestown
Mrs. Hannah Gould			
Thomas Blanchard		of Penton, county Hants	Charlestown
Mrs. Agnes Blanchard			
Thomas Blanchard, Jr.			
			George Blanchard

[1] Middlesex Files.

George Blanchard Nathaniel Blanchard Mrs. Agnes Bent		mother of Mrs. Blanchard	
Peter Noyes	48	(returning)	Watertown
Isaac Wheeler Mrs. Frances Wheeler			Charlestown
Richard Barnes		of Penton, county Hants	Charlestown
Samuel Hyde			Cambridge
Thomas Plympton Elizabeth Plympton			Sudbury

BEAVER of London, George Mayne, Master, arrived June 22 at Boston with passengers.[1]

MARY ROSE of Bristol, two hundred tons, arrived at Boston from Bristol with one hundred and twenty passengers.[2]

1640

No further lists of passengers are available for the ships coming this year. The following named vessels were given license to transport emigrants to New England.[3]

NEPTUNE

[1] *Lechford Note Book*, 69.
[2] Middlesex Files.
[3] Colonial Papers, America and West Indies, 1, 30.

NEPTUNE of Bristol was licensed to carry one hundred and twenty-five passengers to New England.[1]

FELLOWSHIP of Bristol was licensed to carry two hundred and fifty passengers to New England.[2] She sailed about April.

SAMUEL WAKEMAN (returning)

CHARLES of Bristol was licensed to carry two hundred and fifty passengers to New England.[3] Of this vessel Winthrop made the following record: 'A great ship called the *Charles*, of above 300 tons, brought passengers hither this year. The master was a plain, quiet man, but his company was very wicked, and did wrong the passengers much, and being at Pascataquack to take in clapboards with another ship wherein Mr. (Hugh) Peter by occasion preached one Lord's Day, the company of the *Charles* did use all the means they could to disturb the exercise by hooting and hallooing.'[4] After many delays she sailed from Bristol June 18 and one of the passengers testified that they 'were debarred of our beere & water before landing and if we had bin put to a long voyage we must needs have suffered much more than we did.'[5]

NATHANIEL PATTEN of Crewkerne, Somerset Dorchester
Mrs. Justine Patten

ST. JOHN,

[1] *History, Merchant Venturers*, 151.
[2] *Ibid.*, 151. [3] *Ibid.*, 152.
[4] *Journal*, II, 20. [5] *Lechford Note Book*, 180.

ST. JOHN, Stephen Goodyear, owner, was licensed to take two hundred and fifty passengers to New England. She probably sailed from Bristol.[1]

Stephen Goodyear		of Saint Gregory, London	New Haven, Connecticut
Richard Russell	29	of Hereford, county Hereford	Charlestown
Mrs. Maude Russell			
Katherine Russell			

WILLIAM AND JOHN of Bristol was licensed to carry sixty passengers to New England.[2]

HOPEWELL, probably of London (see under 1635), brought passengers this year destined for Connecticut.[3]

WILLIAM AND GEORGE of Bristol was licensed to carry one hundred and eighty passengers to New England.[4]

DESIRE 'of New England' was licensed to carry fifty passengers to New England.[5]

SPARROW

[1] *Lechford Note Book*, 176.
[2] *History, Merchant Venturers*, 152.
[3] Pope, *Pioneers*, 474.
[4] Colonial Papers, Public Record Office. [5] *Ibid.*

SPARROW 'of New England,' fifty tons, was licensed to carry fifty passengers to New England.[1]

MERCHANT ADVENTURER of London, three hundred tons, was licensed to carry one hundred and eighty passengers to New England.[2]

SCIPIO of London, three hundred tons, was licensed to carry one hundred and eighty passengers to New England.[3]

GREEN LYON of Barnstaple, two hundred and forty tons, Mark Beaple, Master, arrived this year with passengers at Boston and loaded clapboards at Portsmouth on the return voyage.[4]

This compilation contains about 3600 passengers by name, while Hotten has only about 2100 listed for New England. Recalling the statement of Johnson, quoted in an earlier part of this book (page 12), that there were 298 ships which brought about 21,200 to New England 'to 1643,' it will be seen that the present compilation can account for the arrival of but 213 ships in all to 1641, and only 158 by name. Thus, only twenty per cent of the emigrants by name and the ships they came in have been recovered.

[1] Colonial Papers, Public Record Office. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Lechford Note Book*, 181.

APPENDIX

THE SHIP LYON, 1630

THERE is no known list of passengers coming on this ship, just before the arrival of the Winthrop Fleet (see page 85), and an attempt is here made to supply this lack from casual references and a process of elimination based on contemporary evidence. This synthetic list is offered as a contribution to the solution of this interesting question.

CHRISTOPHER LEVETT	(transient)	
ISAAC ALLERTON	(returning)	Plymouth
EDWARD ASHLEY		Kennebec
THOMAS WRIGHT		Kennebec
THOMAS PURCHASE	(returning) of Dorchester, Dorset	Pejepscot
JOHN MOORE		Roxbury
JOHN HOLGRAVE Mrs. Elizabeth Holgrave Joshua Holgrave Lydia Holgrave	fisherman	Salem
FRANCIS DENT	of London (?)	Salem
JACOB BARNEY	of Braddenham, county Bucks	Salem
RALPH FOGG		Plymouth
JOHN HARDY		Salem
JOHN SIBLEY	of Bradpole, Dorset	Salem

INDEXES

INDEX OF SURNAMES

Persons using this index with a view to obtaining a clue to the English origin of an ancestor (not located in this compilation) are advised to note the names of those settled in the same town with him and follow up those persons in the English parishes whence they came. This will give at least a definite locality to search instead of a general hunt throughout the forty counties of England.

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